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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

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5c PER COPY

CAPONE NOW CONVICT 40886

CONTEMPT ACTION TO BE RESISTED BY NORMAN BAKER

Action By State Based
On Affidavits By
Ex-Employees

Affidavits signed and sworn to by three disgruntled former employees, and Dr. W. W. Potter, former lessee of the Baker hospital, have been accepted by the state supreme court as reason why Norman Baker must show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in connection with the operation of the Baker Hospital in Muscatine, where CANCER IS CUREABLE and IS BEING CURED.

The affidavits by former employees were secured by the state from Mrs. Mary Turner, a former nurse at the hospital; Newton Snyder, former janitor at the Free Press building and alleged "detective" for Mr. Baker; and W. C. Carpenter, who professes that at one time he was business manager of the Free Press, political manager for Mr. Baker who was never in politics, and confidential man and "adviser" to Mr. Baker in "deals" that never happened or were even discussed.

Another affidavit was submitted by Herman Carlson, a state board of health inspector, which divulges the surprising information that he is a state board of health inspector; that he is fully cognizant of the decree of the supreme court of Iowa restraining and enjoining the defendant, Norman Baker, from continuing in the practice of medicine within the state of Iowa without having license to do so; and that he has talked with the signers of the other four affidavits.

Although the Free Press is not cognizant of Mr. Baker's whereabouts at the present time as he has been in the south on a business trip for several months all of his associates in Muscatine are satisfied that the state's case is utterly without foundation and will be resisted to the utmost.

TIA JUANA MAY SHUT DOWN BARS

TIA JUANA, Mexico.—This colorful border town, which last year attracted more than six million thirsty American visitors, may go dry within a week. While no measure similar to the Volstead act is in prospect, a presidential decree, effective May 1, raised taxes on establishments dispensing alcoholic beverages to such an extent that proprietors of saloons and cabarets have decided to quit business rather than meet the higher levies.

It appears probable that other business houses will follow suit, as it is generally admitted that without the attraction of bars there would be nothing to draw American tourists who support virtually all business here.

The Tia Juana Chamber of Commerce, in an attempt to avoid business ruin, Wednesday sent a virtual ultimatum to President Rubio, pointing out that in view of the general depression it would be impossible for them to meet the new higher scale taxation. The chamber's message said that it will wait until May 10 for a reply and, in event the presidential answer is unsympathetic, all establishments serving alcoholic drinks will close indefinitely.

Capone, Handcuffed To Petty Thief, Starts Journey To Prison



Acme Photo

Al Capone, notorious public enemy, passing through the Dearborn street railroad station Tuesday night on his way to the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. He is guarded by Deputy United States Marshal William G. Thompson (left) and Marshal Henry C. W. Laubenheimer (right). Capone's hands are in his pockets to conceal the irons that link him to Vito Morello (in light suit in rear), who is on his way to Florida to stand trial for stealing autos.

FAKE STOCK PLOT FOILED BY RAID

Du Pont Counterfeitors Captured Printing Certificates

NEW YORK.—A plan to print and sell \$2,000,000 worth of counterfeit certificates for common stock in E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was frustrated Wednesday, according to an announcement by Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney, with the arrest of four men and the seizure of the printing plant in a loft on West 43d street.

The four prisoners were described as Jack Cohen, 30 years old, and Abe Richman, 23; John Fitzgerald, 40, an engraver; Tony Pittala, 34, an inker. Police questioned the men for hours, but in vain. They would make no statements.

About six or seven months ago, the commissioner recalled, another gang printed and distributed a great quantity of counterfeit certificates for General Motors stock all over the country. In New York alone, approximately a half million dollars' worth was passed. But the plot to print and distribute the Du Pont stock, he said, was nipped before a single counterfeit got out.

"The raid was made just in time," said Capt. Michael McDermott of the raiding squad. "They had 550 unfinished certificates off the press when we broke in. By night they would have knocked off about 2,000, each supposed to have a face value of about \$3,000."

Farmers In Favor of Produce Strike

DES MOINES, Ia.—A farm "strike," during which they would refuse to sell farm products, was favored by 2,000 Iowa farmers at a mass meeting here. The object would be to raise prices.

Booze Cargo Worth \$150,000 and "Big Beer Shot" Seized

NEW YORK.—Two United States coast guard destroyers made one of the largest and most important liquor seizures of the year early Wednesday when they captured two powerful motor driven cruisers five miles off the Jersey coast. One boat contained a cargo of assorted liquors valued at \$150,000; the other contained Charlie (Vannie) Higgins, alleged big time beer runner and racketeer.

The rum runner was the motor vessel Witchone, said to be the mother ship of one of the largest rum running fleets in the business.

HUGE STILL SEEN BY FEDERAL JURY

Largest Illegal Alcohol Plant on Record Is Inspected

CHICAGO, Ill.—The federal grand jury, escorted by Deputy Prohibition Administrator Al Aman, made an inspection Wednesday of the old Citizens' brewery at 2760 Archer avenue, where raiding prohibition agents last Saturday found a \$250,000 distillery, reported to be the largest illegal alcohol plant on record.

An agent accompanying the inspection party intimated that the distillery, first believed to be owned by the Capone syndicate, may have been financed by legitimate Canadian liquor interests. Frank J. Parker, known in Chicago as the millionaire airplane bootlegger, who began his career as an automobile thief and rose to be head of Dominion Distilleries, Ltd., of Montreal, is known to have once held title to the property.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS

CHICAGO PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1 IS TAKEN TO PRISON

Gates at Atlanta Close On Notorious King of Underworld

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chicago's public enemy No. 1 became convict No. 40886 when Alphonse Capone disappeared behind the huge gates of the federal penitentiary here Wednesday night.

Capone entered at 8:10 p. m. Chicago daylight time, accompanied by United States Marshal H. C. W. Laubenheimer. They walked up the stone steps to the outer gate between the tall Doric pillars and the keeper within called out:

"Who are you?"

Capone Trembling

"The United States marshal from Chicago, bringing Alphonse Capone, a prisoner," said the marshal. The gates opened and Capone, trembling with emotion but silent, was taken to the second entrance gate thirty feet back. Here Warden W. E. Aldrich met them. He shook hands with the marshal and then turned to Capone.

"What's your name?" he asked.

"Alphonse Capone," said the ex-gang chief, his voice broken and scarcely audible.

Gets a New Number

"Well, your number will be 40886," said the warden. He then took \$220 in currency, but did not take his hand bag at once. He led his new charge down the corridor about twenty feet to the dressing room to the left. And that was the last of Capone seen by the Chicago delegation which accompanied him.

In the receiving or dressing room prison attaches explained, Capone's \$125 custom tailored blue suit was exchanged for a suit of blue denim, with his new dis-

Please turn to page two

GOVERNOR FREES "HONOR SLAYERS"

Sentences of Ten Years Commuted To Only One Hour Each

HONOLULU.—Governor Lawrence M. Judd freed the four defendants of the famous Massie murder trial Wednesday, one hour after they had been sentenced to ten years at hard labor at Oahu prison.

Sentence was passed, in a surprise move, on Lieut. Thomas H. Massie; his mother-in-law, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, and the two seamen, E. J. Lord and Albert O. Jones.

Their hour of confinement was spent in the nominal custody of the sheriff at Iolani Palace, across the street from the Judiciary Building, where for several weeks they battled unsuccessfully for freedom on charges of slaying Joseph Kahahawal, alleged attacker of Mrs. Massie.

Governor Judd, in commuting the sentence to one hour, merely said he was acting on a petition of the four defendants in which their counsel joined and was commuting the sentence to one hour.

Massie, when informed of the governor's action said:

"My only comment is that I wish I could be in Kentucky right now to see the smile on my mother's face when she learns I am free."

Mrs. Fortescue Happy

Mrs. Fortescue, calm throughout the trial, was visibly shaken after it was all over. She said:

"I am very happy. I can't say anything else."

The two sailors took their pardons just as nonchiantly as they had faced their trial. Grinning broadly, Jones said:

"never thought we would get any justice in Hawaii."

Lord's comment was terse:

Please turn to page two

NEW YORK.—The net estate of Abraham L. Erlanger, late theater owner and producer, is \$1,305,377.19, according to an intermediate accounting filed in the surrogate's court Wednesday.

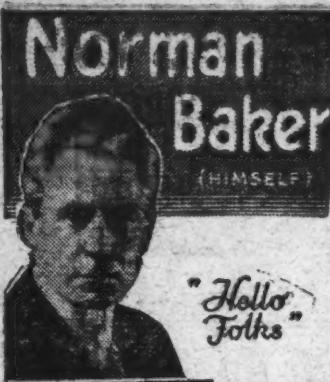
The present assets of the estate, according to the accounting, consist almost wholly of debts that remain either uncollected or uncollectable. These debts total \$1,270,252.99. The accounting involves the administration of the estate between May 1, 1930, and March 31 of this year.

The estate actually was worth but \$124.25, plus \$1,270,252.99 in debts "uncollected or uncollectable," according to the interim accounting.

Saul J. Baron, who filed the accounting, stated that when he became temporary administrator of the estate he found himself in control of an estate valued at \$2,223,479.51. Funeral and administration expenses totaled \$22,556.80 and \$896,045.52 was paid out to creditors. Of this amount none was paid to legatees. Of the cash balance of \$35,124.20 the sum of \$35,000 is now in the form of a certificate of deposit held in escrow by the Bankers' Trust company for the benefit of the international revenue department.

The accounting showed that on March 7, 1930, cash on hand in 11 banks and credit to the Erlanger estate was \$35,124.20.

BIG ESTATE NOW WORTH BUT \$124



GOVERNOR FREES "HONOR SLAYERS"

Sentences of Ten Years
Commutated To Only
One Hour Each

(Continued from page One)

"Give me time to think. It's all too much for me."

Prosecutor Kelley, whose unsparing attack on the four defendants featured the trial, said: "I am satisfied with the action taken. It is the best way to end this case. The ends of justice have been served by the verdict, and it is not the intention of the prosecution to inflict further unnecessary punishment on these defendants."

Darrow "Greatly Gratified".

Clarence Darrow, chief of the defense counsel, was "greatly gratified."

Darrow made this statement: "I appreciate the attitude of Governor Lawrence Judd, who I think was acting in the best interests of the territory of Hawaii as he saw it."

"I appreciate likewise the kindness and courtesy of the court and the attorneys for the territory who helped to bring about this result."

"I appreciate the newspapers who have transferred this case to a jury of hundreds of millions of people in the United States—a jury not bound by narrow and foolish legal precedents, but which placed rights and the feelings of human beings above the law, where they belong."

"I am very much gratified at the outcome and wish to thank everybody concerned."

AIRMEN PLAN TO CHART ANTARCTIC

Two Americans Will Map
Unknown Lands To
Solve Problem

The ice mountains of the bottom of the world are to be mapped by two of America's most daring airmen.

Lincoln Ellsworth, formerly of Hudson, O., veteran explorer who has made two air expeditions to the North Pole regions, will fly across the uncharted area known as the Antarctic Continent. His pilot will be Bernt Balchen, who already has traversed the South Pole by air.

The expedition into the Antarctic, which is sponsored by the American Geographical Society, will be purely a voyage of discovery, with one of the most important problems to be solved that of establishing the truth of the theory that there may be two continents in the Antarctic. The explorer and his pilot expect to leave New York next summer.

Tentative plans for the expedition call for a party of 12 or 15 persons to go to the Antarctic by way of the Pacific Coast and Australia. The base will be established at Framheim, on the Bay of Whales, near where both Amundsen and Admiral Richard E. Byrd spent the winters in their conquest of the South Pole.

Then Ellsworth and Balchen plan to fly generally easterly across the entirely unknown ice wilderness which separates the Ross Sea from the Weddell Sea, approximately 1,500 uncharted miles. They plan to make the round trip flight without landing and expect to cover about 3,000 miles.

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TIME has quite an article in their recent issue about ME—I thank them for their publicity—just another case where the American Medical Association dominates what editors "shall write"—You will find cowards in every branch of every kind of business.

NATIONAL BELLES HESS—A mail order house has been placed in the hands of receivers—they have a branch store in Muscatine—they never advertise in this paper—maybe their disloyalty to other papers and in other places has caused citizens to steer clear of "out of town businesses" and accounts for their lack of business and receivership—you must do as Romans do

Please turn to page four

"Alice In Wonderland" Given Degree



(Acme Photo)

Alice, who in the story book once "grew by degrees," got one Tuesday.

Capped and gowned and smiling, Mrs. Reginald Liddell Hargreaves (left) received from Columbia university, through Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler (right) the degree of doctor of letters, along with an address complimenting her for being the original Alice who inspired Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

United States Leads World In Poison Gas Production

French Admiral Sees War Peril As Work Is Continued

likely to utilize the new gases, like "F. M.", with which experiments were made recently during the United States Navy maneuvers off Hawaii."

Others Active Too

According to the admiral, Great Britain has her chief poison gas plant at Porton, near Salisbury. He says the plant cost \$480,000 to build and receives \$1,200,000 annually from the government.

Moreover, he asserts, the British Admiralty has spent \$1,600,000 to \$2,000,000 each year since 1925 developing poison gases and protective smokes.

At the same time, he says, the Air Ministry has been experimenting with gas bombs which might be dropped in France in case of war.

Degouy declares that Italy also has been preparing for an aerial offensive with gas bombs. All along the Italian border, he says, there are numerous squadrons of planes furnished with these bombs.

ODD FORMS OF CURRENCY
On some of the islands in the Pacific ocean shells are used by the natives for ceremonial money when buying a wife or for split blood; and pigs for money when buying food.

AL CAPONE NOW CONVICT 40886

Gates at Atlanta Close
On Notorious King
of Underworld

(Continued from page one)

distinguishing numeral—the only name he now has—stitched across the back of the jumper and the legs of the overalls. The things he brought down in the grip, linen and toilet articles, were checked, and Capone was taken to the quarantine section, where he will remain for a week or more.

During this time prison physicians will examine and inoculate him, and prison authorities will question him as to his previous occupation and social background with a view of selecting what work he must do.

Deputy Marshal James Nordick, Robert Clark of the secret service, Marshal Lewis Crawford of Atlanta, and Chicago newspaper men followed Capone and Marshal Laubenheimer into the opening beyond the first gate, but the prison warden refused to permit their passage through the second gate. The only words spoken by Capone were his name to the warden and "good-bye" to the marshal when he shook hands at the second gate.

His demeanor as he entered the prison was in sharp contrast to the defiant, grinning cheerfulness he maintained on the Dixie Flyer from Chicago. He was pale of face and walked unsteadily and the wisecracks were missing.

PRINCIPLES HANDICAPPED
Many men do not allow their principles to take root, but pull them up every now and then, as children do flowers they have planted, to see if they are growing.—Longfellow.

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HOWARD EUTSLER

ERNEST HOUSE

KREUGER LAVISH PENTHOUSE HOST

Late Swedish Match King Good Spender With Public's Cash

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The penthouse parties of Ivar Kreuger, in whose companies Greta Garbo is reported to have invested a fortune, were revealed today as the most lavish given by any foreign potentate or visitor in the memory of the city's night life. Five thousand dollars for an evening's entertainment. A \$300 tip for that red-haired dancer; \$200 for the little snub-nosed comedienne, whose flippancy found favor in the gathering.

Four hundred dollars to the caterer for those delicate buffet concoctions.

Dollars! They dripped by the thousands through the stubby fingers of Ivar Kreuger when the Swedish match king entertained in his penthouse at 791 Park Ave.

Meanwhile, today the thousands who invested in his far-flung enterprises, capitalized at millions, wondered whether they would see a dollar back. Garbo, the glamorous screen star, is reported to be among this number. It is said she is preparing to return to Sweden to check on her possible losses. And no denials have come yet from Hollywood.

Parties I—

But investors were in Kreuger's calculations when he gave his luxurious penthouse parties. The magician, who showed a small audience the newest innovation in disappearing rabbit tricks, got \$300 for ten minutes. That dancing pair were glad of \$100 a week in vaudeville—here they asked \$250 for a brief few minutes, and they were paid without question.

Ivar Kreuger, who made money in more ways than one, liked to spend it. He liked to dazzle millionaire friends. He liked to show princesses and countesses that Ivar Kreuger's financial power and luxury far surpassed their own.

Beautiful "Housekeepers"

Kreuger's Park Avenue penthouse was but one of the many similar establishments which he maintained in cities throughout the world. He spent only a few weeks each year there, but, like the others, it was ready to receive him, in all its heavy Oriental luxury, at any instant. There was a statuesque, beautiful "housekeeper" there, at least as attractive as the housekeepers who presided over his other domiciles.

Yet, with all this, Kreuger was not tawdry in his spending. He had an aversion to being known as a playboy.

This Area May Get 45 90-Degree Days Again This Summer

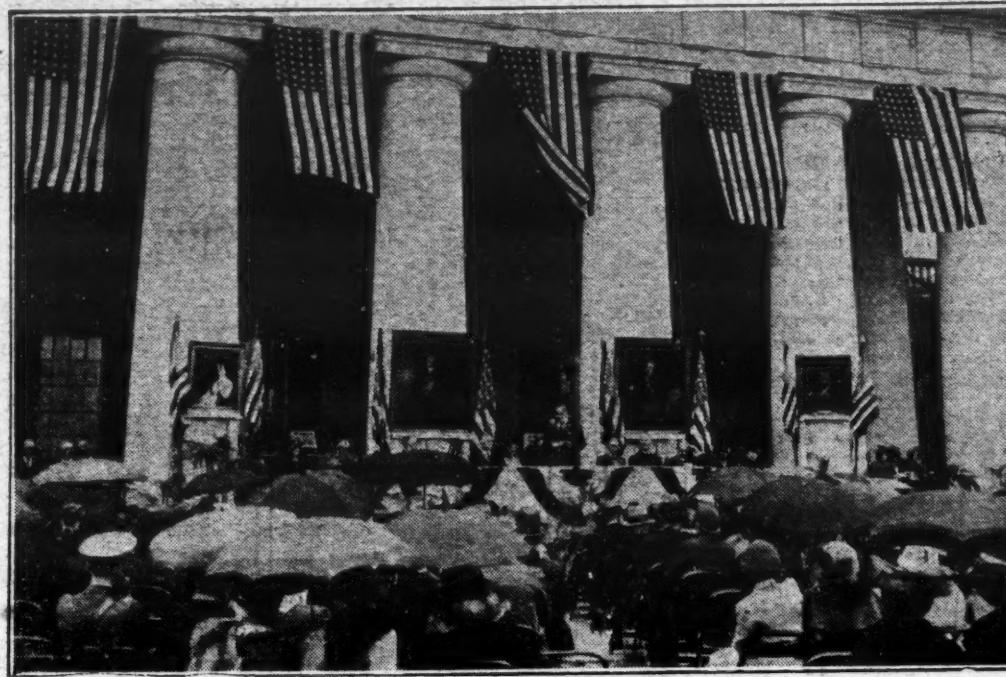
Residents of the Muscatine vicinity may anticipate 45 days during the coming summer when the temperature will exceed 90 degrees, if last year's weather record is duplicated, according to the Holland Institute of Thermo-logy, which has made a study of official weather figures for this area.

Residents of the locality may also look forward during the year to 149 days of temperatures of 75 degrees and over, the Institute states. Of the 90-degree days, 17 will come in July.

The Institute's study, which covered weather conditions in all parts of the United States, also summarized new developments in the air-conditioning industry to provide relief for homes and families from the intense heat of summer. From this data, the Institute forecasts the installation this year in a large number of homes of year-round air-conditioning systems, one of the principal functions of which is to cool the home air in summer.

Such air-conditioning devices, attached to a warm-air heating plant or installed in connection with any other type of heating system, achieve cooling simply by washing out the summer heat of the stifling indoor atmosphere. The air in every room in the house is constantly circulated through a series of fine swirling water sprays which cool it from 5 to 20 degrees, depending on the temperature of the water and the amount used. An accompanying gentle but steady air movement also effects a sensibility of comfort comparable to a drop of seven-

Historic Paintings For Old Home of Robert E. Lee



(Acme Photo)

Arlington House, the former home of George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son of George Washington, and later that of Gen. Robert E. Lee, as it appeared at the ceremony at which historic paintings were presented for preservation in the home by patriotic societies. The paintings are shown against the pillars of the mansion.

Dance Hall Girl and Heir Both Settle Down To Work

Millionaire Husband Sells Insurance As First Job

Romaine Fleming, attractive "ten-cents-a-dance" hostess in New York, and Allan Carlisle, her shy, collegiate millionaire husband, have won the first sprint in the "Young Love versus Life Handicap."

Romaine, long accustomed to taking care of herself, stepped out and found herself a job while the honeymoon was still in its first quarter. Her friend, Peggy Fears, actress-producer, gave Romaine a bit in her show.

Job With Insurance Firm

Allan also has gone to work. His decision required more time and consideration. His Harvard course still had a year to run when his persistent courtship resulted in a romantic alliance.

"I had not studied for any profession," he apologized boyishly. "Wish I had now, I'd just taken a general course. I woke up to find that I could have used a better background for business."

So his first job is with a large insurance firm. He begins as a salesman. A few days of lining up prospects left him groping but enthusiastic. Many of his college fellows look like "sure things" to him.

Several degrees in temperature. An auxiliary refrigerating unit is employed to reduce the temperature of the available water supply if it is higher than 60 degrees.

The Carlises are living and intend to live simply. Their apartment is a most modest one in Greenwich Village. Mrs. Carlisle is well schooled in making and mending her own clothes, if necessary. A two-burner kitchenette gas plate is also a familiar item to her.

Young Carlisle, although he is expected to inherit some \$3,000,000 one of these days, appears to be on a conservative college allowance. It is a matter he will not discuss. His earliest upsets, concerns, and handicaps grew out of Broadway's exploitation of a "Cinderella" marriage.

Broadway rumors had it that members of his family were disturbed by the blatant ballyhoo and there had been councils of the clan. The honeymoon routine has included repeated visits to the "Orpheum Dance Palace" from which Romaine graduated into matrimony.

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CRIMINALS MADE BY ENVIRONMENT

Wrong Home Conditions Chief Causes For Juvenile Crime

Tests at Sing Sing show that 2 per cent of convicts are insane, and about 15 per cent below normal in intelligence, according to a statement just issued by the children's bureau. These figures compare quite closely with those for the general population, as revealed by the draft during the World war.

Dr. Ames T. Baker, director of the clinic at Sing Sing, says that apparently unfavorable home conditions have considerably more to do with getting a youngster into prison than his strictly mental condition.

One-quarter of all the arrests made in New York of persons beyond the juvenile court age of 16 were between that age and 21, and two-thirds of this group were under 19.

It is no longer a theory, but a proven fact that playgrounds and boys' clubs, plus an adequate wage for "Dad," keeps "kids" out of court, and the boy who has no trouble with the law by the time he is 20 is likely never to have it. The most expensive luxury of American cities is the slum and the slum is created by low wage standards.—Labor.

FIRST ON GOLD BASIS

Florence was the first city of Europe to put its coinage on a gold basis.



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Our representative or your local dealer will be glad to furnish you complete information on this modern convenience.



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As We See It

IN HONOR OF MOTHERS

Some people seem to think that in observing Mothers day on the second Sunday in May, we perform a mere act of sentimentalism. But have we fully recognized the enormous inspirational force exercised by mothers? Have we thought how this inspiration serves as a guiding star, which has led many a buffeted voyager safely through the storms of life?

This noble force builds for the future. The men are more than busy providing for the daily needs of their families. It takes about all their energy to go out in the world, and snatch from this arena of conflict the means to provide bread and home.

In this absorbed breadwinning, the men often fail to foresee the future of their children, and provide for the tests the future will impose on them.

Many a man, in his daily struggle, so neglects his children that they come up idle, disorderly, and crooked. While he was fighting and winning the battle against economic perils, his children, without his consciousness of it or any action of his to help, were losing the battle of character and honor. More foresight and care by such fathers would have heartened the children to fight and win these character battles.

Women render at this point their supreme service. They see the future of their little families, they anticipate needs and perils, they prepare them to meet hazards and temptations. To that loving care and anticipation, we owe most of the moral progress of the race. We can not wear too many flowers, or sing too many songs of affection on Mothers day, as a tribute to that consummate service.

The majority of young people have no conception of the sacrifice and service rendered them by their mothers. They accept all this outpouring of love and devotion as something that belongs to them by natural right, and often they give little thanks for it. Their sentiment toward their mothers is often one of ir-

ritation, because they feel they are being restricted by them from doing things they want to do.

So the family life goes on in such homes, the youngsters ungraciously accepting all the wealth of love that is poured on them, often finding fault because they do not have the things other children have, or are not allowed to do the things that others can. In that attitude of semi-revolt, millions of young people grow up, paying back love and devotion with cross words and sour looks.

Then some day their mother is taken from them, and they awake to the sad reality of life without this constant offering of affection. Then they bitterly reflect upon the neglect of which they are guilty, and a sadness enters their life forever more, due to their failure to appreciate the marvellous gift that had been made to them.

Truly there is a real need for paying honor to the mothers, and stimulating people to appreciate the infinitely valuable service rendered by these mothers.

CALL OF THE FISH BROOKS

Sports and pastimes come and go. Every nation has its favorite ones. But there is one world wide pastime, which has appealed to all races and all ages of history, and that is fishing.

In these sweet spring days, as the bird's cheerful pipe and the expanding foliage soften sorrow and toil, this traditional diversion calls the men out to the fishing brooks. What constitutes its fascination? How comes it to be so nearly universal, appealing not merely to children and untaught people, but to statesmen, educators, clergymen, business executives?

Primarily it is a case of competition. Man against nature. The man likes to match his wits against the instincts of the fishy world. He perceives that these fascinating creatures are endowed with certain powers of shrewdness and perception, keener than any faculties he has acquired. He tries to overcome these powers. It takes all his skill, inventiveness, observation of the ways of nature and the finny tribes. When he conquers these creatures, he feels a sense of triumph over physical forces.

It takes philosophy to become a good fisherman. One must be patient with the moods of

nature and weather and fishes. If these creatures are in no mood for biting, his bustling hurry will only alarm these timorous things, and they dart in alarm into the remotest shelters.

With the right temperament, he comes into harmony with the nature about him. The quiet of the brooks and lakes softens the irritations of life, and he is happy under either sunlight or raindrops. He will tramp many miles, in wet clothes and with an unrewarding catch, when at home he can't walk five blocks to his working place. When a man acquires these traits, the fish dinner is the least important result of his day's work.

ROADS IN 1932

The nation's road plans call for an expenditure of \$1,353,000,000 during this year.

Of the amount, \$882,000,000 is the probable expenditure by state highway departments, with \$471,000,000 the share of local authorities. The state departments plan to construct 36,000 miles of road, of which 8,800 miles will be high type, such as asphalt, concrete and brick, and 17,500 will be sand-clay, macadam and gravel. Of the state appropriations, \$568,000,000 will be available for new road and bridge construction, and the balance will go for reconstruction and maintenance, interest on highway bonds and similar purposes.

It is to be hoped that a fair proportion of the money will be spent in rural and farming localities. There is, of course, no end to the need for more and better main highways—but this need, in most states, is not nearly so great as the need for year-round, long-wearing secondary roads. The farmer, as a class, still finds himself buried in mud, so far as motor transport is concerned, during bad weather. There are still a number of months each year when to drive between his home and the outside world is wholly or next to impossible. The states have no greater duty than to remedy this condition by wise allocation of road funds between main highways and secondary roads.

Our Platform for the People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

WRITE YOUR LETTERS FOR THESE COLUMNS

Editor Free Press:
Several of the readers are wondering if you are going to give any information as to the state candidates. We believe that Turner, Fletcher, and Mark Thorntburg's expenditures if looked into might not show as well as Long's.

I am sending you a copy of an article that was in the Organized Farmer, Redwing, Minnesota, Friday, April 29, 1932, which might be of interest to the readers of the Free Press.

Farmers Get Three Years For Opposing T. B. Cattle Test.

J. W. Lenker, President, and Paul E. Moore, Secretary of Union, Are Given Limit.

OMAHA, Ia.—J. W. Lenker and Paul R. Moore, Cedar county farmers, were sentenced to not to exceed three years each, in Fort Madison penitentiary, by Judge H. C. Ring Wednesday. The state claimed both men conspired to violate the tuberculosis test for cattle in September of 1931, when the state militia was called out to protect veterinarians.

Prominent Officials

Editor is president of the Farmers Protective Association, a powerful, state-wide organization of small farmers, and Moore is secretary.

For a year they joined their neighbors in resisting the tuberculosis cattle test. Many cows were dying, or drying up or losing their calves following the test, which consists in injecting a serum under the animal's tail. Whole herds were being wiped out. Several thousand farmers gathered from all parts of Iowa and marched on Des Moines, the capitol, while the legislature was in session and asked the legislature and Governor Turner for the suspension of this law. They were promised that the serious T. B.

test situation would be remedied by the legislature, and returned home satisfied that their mission had been successful.

Farmers Betrayed

"Not a thing was done by the governor or legislature to fulfill their promise. The farmers then circulated monster petitions signed by thousands all over the state, testifying to the fact that the T. B. test was wiping out their herds. They asked that a milk test, which has proved to be successful, and does not destroy the cows be substituted for the T. B. serum test. This was not done."

Becoming desperate, the farmers of Cedar county in which Lenker and Moore live, organized for the purpose of resisting the test. At a signal that the official state testers were approaching farm telephone calls would be sent to the neighboring farmers and these would hurry to the threatened farm by auto and mass around the corral or barn where the cattle were. The testers in many instances could not get through these crowds of resisters. In some cases the organized resisting led to encounters with the officers of the law and the latter were forcibly ejected from the farm and in some cases manhandled.

Lenker and Moore Made the Goats

"Governor Turner promptly called out large contingents of the state militia and the cattle were forcibly tested. Although Lenker and Moore were not directly charged with using violence against officers, and there is no evidence that they did, they were charged with conspiracy, because of their leadership in the movement as officers of the Farmers Protective Association. While the men who actually became en-

gaged in encounters with officers were not punished, these farmer officials, who are men of integrity, courage, high standing and character, were made the goats and given three years each in the state penitentiary.

"This betrayal of the farmers by Governor Turner and the legislature and savage punishment of honest and brave leaders has aroused the farmers of the entire state and a movement has already begun to sweep these politicians from office and retire them permanently to private life in the election this year."

E. S. Hand,
Tama, Iowa

P. S.—Paul Moore is not an officer of the Farmers Protective Association. We are standing pat for our rights and are on top of the world to date. The scene of the T. B. war has shifted to Blackhawk county, of which Mr. Peverill's fine healthy dairy herd of Holstein cows are to be the victims of Tuberculin infection as Dr. Underhill calls it. Mr. Peverill is a real blooded American and is standing pat for his rights granted him by law. He is sitting on top of the world to date. This is the seventh year of the fight for right in Iowa.

E. S. Hand

Mid-West Free Press.

Since the introduction of modern industry into the United States fourteen major and minor depressions have occurred. Every depression brings its infliction of hard times, suspended industry, starving unemployed; and each successive depression is worse in every respect than its predecessor. Possibly this is true of the present depression because it is not confined to the United States; it is world wide.

Why, then, do we have these depressions? Are they the result of arbitrary human will? Do they come because of mismanaged industry and finance? Are they inherent in our prevailing mode

of production and distribution? Is it possible to eliminate them and at the same time preserve the capitalist system? Or must we, in the social process, replace capitalism with a better, a saner and a more equitable social and economic order?

In olden times there were years of plenty and years of famine. Good rains with bountiful crops, added to growing herds of cattle and sheep, rejoiced the people who understood why they had plenty and to spare. When famine came it was due to a real lack of food, and everybody appreciated the reasons for its scarcity. Today, however, when a crisis comes, always without exception, it finds the stores and warehouses of the nation filled with all manner of consumable commodities. The people perish literally for lack of food to eat and clothes to keep them warm in the presence of mountains of food and enormous piles of clothing.

In those early days land was plentiful, and it was accessible to all. The tools of production were simple, crude, and their ownership by the individual worker was natural and inevitable in the conditions which they existed. With little social, and virtually no economic organization, it was manifestly impossible for the workers to produce a quantity of food and clothing sufficient to take them through a famine with abundance. In those days of meager intelligence the people thought that famine, caused by insufficient rains, or by diseased cattle, were sent by an angry God; now we know that modern irrigation, proper medical care, and mechanized industry, well organized, would have prevented those hunger periods.

Associated with the present depression is the sensational fact that the jobless destitute are the men and women whose labor produced most of the wealth denied them in their hour of need; and the members of the minority plutocratic group who are dissipating

this wealth so wantonly are men and women who never in their lives did a lick of productive toil. Today, in the midst of the most devastating depression of modern times, America is rich in natural resources, and in manufactured agriculture products, beyond the wildest imagination of the ancients; and yet the deserving workers are jobless and starving, while idle and useless parasites gorge themselves to moral destruction and physical decay. And further it may be stressed that during this world-wide industrial and financial debacle the conditions here attributed to America are characteristic of every foremost capitalist nation on earth.

Leslie Oral Ludwig,
Ottumwa, Iowa

Mid-West Free Press.

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a one dollar bill for a six months continuation of my subscription.

I enjoy the Mid-West very much and anxiously look for every issue and the nation wide news I find within.

Am wishing Mr. Baker great success with his new radio station and am waiting to hear his first broadcast in the near future.

Yours truly,
E. H. Blieu,
Columbus City, Ia.

Midwest Free Press

Established 1930

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General Features and Hints for Women

What They Are
Wearing for
Informal Dates!



No longer is the in-between frock a fashion problem. Informal costumes are doing all manner of things to their make-up... and one of their most important improvements is the new interest featured in sleeves. Either capes or cleverly-designed sleeves are shown. When the cape sleeve

is worn, it is smart to let it fall only in back. (McCall 6845). When real sleeves are created they are oftentimes akin to a cape. (McCall 6846). A soft cowl neckline and simple treatment give a dignified charm to this informal chiffon frock. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

Tweedy Cotton for a 1932 Sports Frock



New cottons with tweedy tendencies make the smartest sports outfits. Your true golf enthusiast uses this modern fabric knowingly for her simple sports frock—while she selects contrasting color for her belt and buttons.

Epaulet sleeves, one of the smartest of new vogues, prove a

comfortable ally against the sun's warm rays, while they in no wise hinder one's putting or driving. A simple, double-breasted treatment of the bodice and a peplum finish adds just the right amount of interest to this tailored sports frock. (McCall 6851). (By courtesy of The McCall Company.)

SOUTHERN DESSERT

One cup dark brown sugar, two tablespoons flour, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one and one-half cups water, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon vanilla, two-thirds cup pecans, one quart vanilla ice cream, eight slices angel food cake. Mix sugar, flour and salt. Add water. Cook slowly, stirring constantly until mixture becomes thick and creamy. Add butter, vanilla and pecans. Beat two minutes. Pour over portions of ice cream placed on cake slices arranged in sherbet cups. Serve at once.

PRUNE PUDDING

Two cups cooked prunes, seeded, one-half cup sugar, two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons lemon juice, one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one egg, one-half cup prune juice. Blend the sugar and flour. Add rest of ingredients. Cook slowly and stir constantly until mixture thickens a little. Cool and chill. Serve with lemon sauce or cream.

POP CORN BALLS

Three quarts popped corn, one

FOOD RICH WITH IRON SERVED IN LOW-COST MEALS

Most people know they need iron in their diet, but many people do not know which foods will furnish the iron they need. Fortunately, says the Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, iron occurs in every different kinds of food, and the average person's needs can be supplied in liberal servings each day of two foods which are rich in iron, plus the smaller quantities that occur in most other common foods.

This is possible even on a strict economy diet, providing one knows which foods contain this essential blood-building nutrient.

Sources of Iron

At breakfast there are several chances of getting a good start on the daily iron supply. Whole grain cereal, especially oatmeal and whole wheat cracked or crushed, are good sources of iron. Stewed prunes and dried apricots are good. So is whole-wheat bread or toast. So are eggs—that is, the yolks of eggs, for the iron is concentrated there. Molasses, for hot cakes or fried mush, furnishes iron.

At other meals, iron will be found chiefly in lean meat and vegetables, although there may be some in soup or dessert, depending, of course, upon the kind of soup or dessert. Lean beef, veal, pork, and lamb are rich in iron. Of the meats, however, the richest sources of iron are liver, kidney, brain, and heart, and for iron value beef liver, pork liver, and lamb liver are as good as the more expensive calf liver.

Among vegetables, the best sources of iron are the greens—particularly turnip tops, beet tops, chard, dandelion, mustard, collards, watercress, spinach, kale—and dried beans and dried peas. Fresh beans and peas and also the vegetable oyster, or salsify, are likewise high in the list.

Fruits on Menu

Of desserts and sweets, the custards and puddings made with eggs are richest in iron, but stewed apricots, stewed prunes, raisins, and apples baked with molasses furnish iron, as do some of the fresh fruits also. Among the fresh fruits, blackberries, blueberries, quinces, and raspberries are best for iron.

In other words, with an ample serving of oatmeal and whole-wheat toast, or of whole-wheat cakes and molasses at breakfast, plus a green vegetable, or dried beans or peas at dinner; or plus a good sized baked potato, or lean meat, or an egg at any meal, the day's supply of iron is assured, because most other foods contain a little and the sum total is enough. The whole-grain cereals, the cheaper cuts of lean meat, potatoes, greens, dried beans, dried peas, and dried fruits are chiefly relied on for iron in the low-cost diets suggested by the Bureau of Home Economics.

After the pot starts to boil it will keep boiling with less heat. Turn the fire down and save fuel.

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OUR READERS' COOKING

Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be gladly published.

Frosted Creams

2 cups molasses
1 cup sugar
½ cup lard
½ cup butter
A little salt
¾ cup sour milk
2 eggs
1 teas. soda
1 teas. ginger
1 teas. cloves

To the above ingredients add two quarts of flour and mix well. Bake in quick oven. When cool cover with boiled icing. These are a soft cookie and must be left in pan until cool or else they will break.—Mrs. Hattie Kroeger, Will-ton, Iowa.

Pineapple and Carrot Salad

1 pkg. orange jello
1 cup boiling water
1 cup canned pineapple juice
1 cup crushed pineapple drained
1 cup grated raw carrots
Nut meats may be added if desired

Dissolve jello in boiling water. Add pineapple juice and chill. When slightly thickened add pineapple, carrots and nutmeats. Turn into individual molds. When firm serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing, to which whipped cream has been added.—Esther M. Peterson, Cambridge, Ill.

Drop Dumplings

2½ cups flour
Butter size of a walnut
1 egg
2 teas. baking powder
Pinch of salt
Sift dry ingredients together, add egg and enough milk to make a stiff batter. Drop from a spoon in boiling stock.—Mrs. Samuel Hiler, Knoxville, Illinois.

Bread Sponge

4 cups flour
½ cup sugar
2 tables. salt
1 quart potato water
Mix first three ingredients, then add luke warm potato water,

and one yeast cake which has been dissolved in ½ cup water. Set in warm place until evening, and follow your regular method for bread mixing.—Mrs. A. J. Vollrath, Barstow, Ill.

Chocolate Yeast Cake

1 scant cup butter
2 cups sugar
1 cup milk
3 cups pastry flour
3 well beaten eggs
¾ cup cocoa
½ cake yeast dissolved in ¼ cup warm water
1 teas. flavor

Cream, butter and sugar, then mix all ingredients together, adding the yeast last. Let stand over night. In the morning add 1 cup chopped nuts and 1 teas. soda dissolved in ¼ cup hot water. Bake in moderate oven.—Mrs. R. B. Walker, Sperry, Iowa.

Oatmeal Cookies

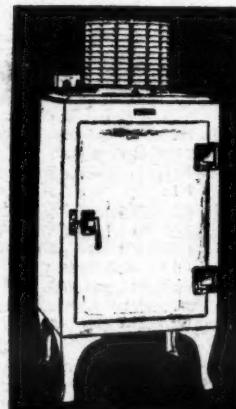
1 cup sugar
½ cup butter
2 cups flour
1 teas. soda
8 tables. sour milk
2½ cups oat meal
1 cup raisins
2 eggs
½ teas. each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice

Mix all ingredients in regular manner, drop on cookie sheet and bake in moderate oven.—Miss Leona Stanfield, Iowa City, Iowa.

Strawberry Pancakes

Sift together two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder and one-half teaspoon salt. Beat two eggs well and add one tablespoon sugar. Add this to first mixture then one cup milk and ½ cup cream. Beat well. Bake on hot greased griddle till brown on both sides. Put one tablespoon drained strawberries on center of each cake and roll up. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with syrup.—Mrs. H. Collier, Galva, Illinois.

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AL SMITH AND WALL STREET

From Plain Talk Magazine
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Newspapermen and politicians have been speculating on the weird behavior of Alfred E. Smith, who led the Democratic party into the ranks of Special Privilege Republicanism in 1928. Al's pledge to his party in 1928, shortly after the election, has been broken in the last few weeks.

His entry into the race cannot but cause dissension in party ranks. Al has no hope of election even if nominated, as he is conceded on all sides to be the only "Democrat" whom Herbert Hoover of London, England, and Broad and Wall Streets, New York, can defeat. However, Smith has stubbornly opposed all pleas of Democratic leaders who place the interests of their party above those of Wall Street and Predatory Wealth.

Financial districts have it that the 2,000,000,000 Bankers' Dole Corporation, directed by J. P. Morgan through his partner Dawes, has "loaned" the Chatham-Phoenix Bank of New York \$20,000,000 of public funds to "save" the Empire State Building, (a financial flop) with the understanding that Smith get into the race and muddy the waters all he can for the Democratic party.

As all dole funds are administered in secret it is impossible for us to present here photocasts of the checks which may have passed or any written agreement which may have been drawn up. But Smith's own actions corroborate this report. The only effect his actions, so weird for a "Democrat," can possibly have is to "kill off" Roosevelt and to split the party wide open.

Recent court action in New York indicates that the Smith campaign of 1928 was financed by New York banks to a greater extent than had been believed. Two of Smith's pals are being sued by the County Trust Company on notes which they claim they signed as a blind, to aid the bank in violating the corrupt practices act. Messrs. P. F. Kenney and Tim O'Mara told the court that they signed the notes at the request of the bank so the bank could claim the loans were personal.

It is a Federal offense for banks or corporations to contribute to Presidential campaigns. The bank apparently got into a jam and didn't think to apply to the Dole Corporation to cover this up. Instead they sued the dupes who signed the notes.

It becomes more apparent each day that Wall Street financed the Smith activities of 1928 and that they are now financing it jointly with the taxpayers of the United States.

By MASON B. HOOD

On November 4, 1928, the Democratic party took the count. A combination of circumstances, not the least of which was the presence of a second rate candidate at the head of the ticket, was responsible for the debacle.

A fourth rate candidate, the Republican nominee, made a run-away of the race, principally because of false representations made to the American people about the past and present of Mr. Hoover, a certain amount of religious prejudice in states having too small an electoral representation to affect the result, and millions of dollars spent by Wall Street and the Children of Special Privilege in this country to build up a false picture of the Republican Party in the minds of the American voters.

On November 5th, the defeated candidate who had been itching for a chance to "lead" his party into the White House, or to move the White House to the Sidewalks of New York, for a dozen years, took count of himself and announced that he would never be a candidate again. This was what lawyers call the res gestae.

He made this announcement out of the fullness of his heart—without first consulting John J. Raskob or the other Special Privilege Wall Street moguls who had financed his campaign.

Now if the titular leader of Democracy had kept that pledge to the people of the United States this story would never have been written. If he had exercised his recognition as titular leader of the Democratic party and prevented the Democratic House of Representatives from passing the \$2,000,000,000 bankers' dole, and had kept the Democrats in the Senate from killing the LaFollette-Costigan bill, which would have put 750,000 men to work at once, this story would still never have been written.

Smith's lassitude and neglect in these two matters alone are sufficient to brand him as anything but a true Democrat. In fact, these Special Privilege Republican bills could never have been acted on to the full satisfaction of Wall Street had Smith been a real Democratic leader.

And now Mr. Smith is showing his hand again as an emissary of Wall Street and Special Privilege Republicanism. He is trying to split the Democratic party in two. He is trying to "kill off" Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is the popular choice of the Democratic voters at this moment (see July PLAIN TALK) for the Presiden-

tial nomination.

He is trying to kill off Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom the power trust and Wall Street have declared war on. Why have these two insidious enemies of Democracy declared war on Gov. Roosevelt? The only answer seems to be that Roosevelt, if elected, will, like Grover Cleveland, run the United States of America for its people and not for the power trust and the financial pirates of Wall Street who have been piling up billions of unearned dollars with the aid and connivance of members of the Hoover cabinet.

Smith has practically no strength anywhere in the United States except the New England States. The fact, that he didn't accept the handwriting on the wall in New Hampshire is proof that he has no hope of getting the nomination but is merely trying to wreck the Democratic party again so that Mr. Morgan's British President, Herbert Clark Hoover, can slip in again and continue the Era of Sorrow which has characterized his administration.

Smith has insisted on injecting himself into the Massachusetts primaries for two reasons. The first is of course to cause the dissension in Democratic ranks which is Wall Street's purpose. The second is in the hope of taking enough delegates away from Franklin Roosevelt to prevent him from getting two-thirds of the delegates on the first ballot (with the aid of the undemocratic two-thirds rule).

Well-defined rumors are ripe in the financial district that the Bankers' Dole Corporation, picked for the political ability of its members rather than for their honesty or financial ability, have "loaned" the Chatham-Phoenix Bank of New York \$20,000,000 to prevent the Empire State Building going on the auction block with the understanding from Al Smith that he will enter the race for President and thus muddy the waters for the Democratic party as much as possible.

Because of the fact that a paralyzed Congress passed the \$2,000,000,000 bankers' dole bill just as J. P. Morgan had dictated it, makes it impossible for anyone outside the crowd in power to accurately check this plausible rumor which seems to be corroborated by Smith's own action in intruding his discredited political personality in a race where he had nothing politically to gain and his party had everything to lose.

This dole is administered secretly, according to the law. Not even a member of Congress can force the administrators to divulge any details of the loans. The dole corporation is only required to report to Congress the total amount of each class of loans. Such secrecy would never be required or wanted by an administration which intended to administer the money honestly and above board.

It is said that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company took a \$20,000,000 first mortgage on the Empire State Building which is about due for foreclosure as this building, built not as a business investment but as a political investment by Special Privilege, is a financial flop and is about to go under the hammer.

The Chatham-Phoenix Bank is an insurance company's bank and is said to have arranged for other insurance companies to participate in the underwriting of this twenty million. In order to "save Al's face" and prevent the publicity the greatest flop in the building industry has ever known would incur, as well as to save Al's soft job, it is a simple matter for the Dole Corporation to secretly pass \$20,000,000 to the Chatham-Phoenix Bank to take care of the matter.

It is also a known fact in New York financial circles that the Chatham-Phoenix and the insurance companies are anxious to get this building, which cost \$50,000,000 to build at the price of the first mortgage—\$20,000,000. They probably can do this without trouble as the DuPonts and other favorites of Special Privilege who financed it have gotten what they wanted in 1928. They may, however, hold consumption of this deal up until after November, 1932, to hold as a club over Al Smith's head to make sure he does everything possible to help Morgan's candidate for president to slip back into the White House against the wishes of probably 120,000,000 American citizens.

In order to give the uninitiate an insight into the way in which Wall Street and Special Privilege plays (or buys) politics, we must make it clear that they always play both ends against the middle. Millions of dollars are paid every four years to elect a President who will disregard his oath and administer the government of the United States for the benefit of Organized Greed.

For many, many years Wall Street has had its plants in the Democratic party for the purpose of controlling it in the event of Democratic victory.

Grover Cleveland, who said that public office was a public trust and suited his actions to his words, was a terrible dose for them to swallow. So was Woodrow Wilson. Hence, the high-powered propaganda system maligned these gentlemen as no honest public official has been maligned since Lincoln.

For many years Thomas Fortune Ryan

and Bernard Baruch have masqueraded as "Democrats." They were, in reality, Wall Street plants in the Democratic party and they have been tolerated by the Democrats because of their large contributions to the national committee. They have, in fact, contributed the bulk of the money needed to keep Democratic headquarters open between campaigns. Raskob now has what he thinks is a first mortgage on the Democratic party. (More about this later.)

We showed conclusively in February PLAIN TALK how much of a "Democrat" John J. Raskob is. We showed the many special privileges granted Raskob and his employers, the DuPonts, in the way of doubled and tripled tariffs and in the way of "tax refunds" by the Republican administration and the Wall Street owned members of Congress.

Now we come down to 1932. Wall Street knew the weakness of Hoover; a British subject, as a candidate for President of the United States. They did not believe, however, that their propaganda machine, greased with millions of dollars could fool the American people like it eventually did. They wanted to make sure of controlling the administration.

What better method then could be thought of than putting their own candidate before the Democratic convention, with a \$10,000,000 fund first spent in lining up delegates for him? So the thought became the child of the wish.

There were two courses open. They either had to palm off a Republican whose convictions were purchasable on the Democratic party, or they had to convert a real Democrat into a Special Privilege Republican. They chose the latter course.

John J. Raskob, life-long Republican and child of special privilege, a man whose thirst for strong drink was an exact complement of that of Al Smith, the man of Tammany Hall, four times governor of New York and a man who was very popular on Manhattan Island, was selected to put the deal over for Wall Street.

Raskob first convinced Smith that he should "play ball" with those who had the money. Smith already agreed with Raskob that, as long as Manhattan Island and those other law-abiding paragons of honesty and civic virtue like Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh had never recognized the 18th amendment, no other community should recognize it. They have an issue in common there.

So the Wall Street cash was put to work and Smith took enough delegates to Houston to receive the nomination overwhelmingly. Two weeks later the Democratic party was merged with the Republican, to all practical intents and purposes. Smith had previously bolted his party's platform on the liquor question, which wasn't entirely unexpected.

There is no doubt that Smith was sincere in wanting the corner saloon back and in wanting everything that goes with it, including bought elections and the acme of corrupt politics. That was all he had been used to since boyhood. The thought of getting liquor back became an obsession with him and the clever Wall Street propagandists, aided by the clever Raskob, worked on this passion until Smith imagined himself on a par with the Crusaders of Old.

In other words, the Wall Street crew "took Smith in" just as completely as they take in the most docile lamb in their periodic stock market slaughterings, through rigged markets, false reports, half-truthful "tips" and the other methods known to the insiders.

Dyed-in-the-wool Democrats were aghast when Smith announced himself for a Republican Special Privilege tariff, after first appointing a Special Privilege Republican as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The matter of whether a tariff is to be levied on a competitive basis (for revenue principally) or on a special privilege basis for the enrichment of a few is the chief source of difference between the two parties and always has been.

Whether the government is to be run for the people of the United States or for the enrichment of a few wealthy individuals who contribute large sums to the Republican war chest, has always been the dividing line between the two parties ever since Thomas Jefferson advocated the former and Alexander Hamilton the latter principle.

So now Wall Street, with its agent Raskob and its tool Smith, had delivered the Democratic Party over to Special Privilege. We had two Republican parties in the race. It mattered not to Wall Street who won. They were sitting pretty.

J. P. Morgan must have then remembered that, in the event of election of a pseudo Democrat as President his (Morgan's) business partner, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon would have to cease to be the Secretary of the Treasury. Mellon had already given Morgan over \$100,000,000 from the Federal Treasury in "tax refunds."

Morgan and Mellon still had the Barco concession to grab off. This two and a half billion dollar project was only recently taken from the Republic of Colum-

bia by Secretary Mellon and Secretary Stimson who resorted to the polite method of politically sandbagging the President and Congress of Colombia. They followed this up by sandbagging the President Venezuelan territory to further enhance the value of the Barco concession.

And besides, Mr. Mellon hadn't finished sandbagging the national banks of the United States into calling loans on local business men and "investing" all possible funds in the worthless foreign bonds which Morgan was peddling in this country at a huge commission to himself.

Therefore Wall Street actually did "take Smith for a ride" and put all of its energies into electing Hoover, so that Mellon could continue the "work" he had started in 1921. More than \$100,000 was given Bishop Cannon, head of the Ecclesiastical Political Party in the South, to stir up the religious issue and make sure of Smith's defeat. What mattered it to Wall Street if \$75,000 of this sum did appear to stick to the Bishop's fingers and find its way into his many bank accounts never to see the light of day again?

But Smith got his reward. Ostensibly financed by the DuPonts, big shots in Wall Street, and hog tariff activities, the spectacular Empire State Building was erected with Al Smith as its major domo on a fat salary for life. Al is taken care of now, even though the building is a financial flop.

The fact that it was built in the wrong section of the city for such an enterprise is all the more conclusive evidence that the Empire State Building is Al Smith's reward for selling down the River the Democratic Party in 1928.

Big Business never guesses. Big Business would never pull such a blunder as the mislocation of the Empire State Building in making an investment of millions of dollars as a strict business "proprietor."

Al Smith is satisfied. He is fixed. Wall Street is satisfied. Al fixed the Democratic party in 1928. So that everybody is satisfied except the American people, 3,000,000 of whom are walking the streets looking for work and hundreds of thousands of small business men having been ruined by this gigantic conspiracy.

These plain bald facts are not the only conclusive evidence that PLAIN TALK has regarding the tie-up between Al Smith and Wall Street. Recently PLAIN TALK called his attention to the fact that he received the greatest number of electoral votes of any eligible candidate for the Presidency in 1928.

We suggested that he take the oath of office before a notary public, just as Calvin Coolidge had done in 1923, and thus put the matter up to the courts. The courts have never yet ruled on the section of the Constitution which makes Herbert Hoover ineligible for the Presidency.

Instead of giving this matter consideration, Al remembered his job as major domo of the Empire State Building and the instructions he got from Wall Street, and turned the letter over to one of his stenographers for reply. Here it is:

EMPIRE STATE INC.

New York

March 4, 1932

Mr. Morris A. Beale, Publisher
Plain Talk Magazine
635 F St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Beale:

Your letter to Governor Smith has been referred to me for reply. All of these matters were taken up at the time when Herbert Hoover was a candidate for the Presidency and seem generally to have been disposed of at that time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Belle L. Moskowitz

(Mrs. Henry Moskowitz)

And here is PLAIN TALK'S reply:

March 7, 1932

Mrs. Henry Moskowitz
Empire State, Inc.
New York City

My dear Mrs. Moskowitz:
Replies to yours of March 4th: We are quite aware that the matters under discussion were disposed of at the time when Herbert Hoover was a candidate for the presidency—to the complete satisfaction of J. P. Morgan, Andrew Mellon, and Wall Street.

If Governor Smith will pull away from the special privilege Republican crowd which he identified himself with early in July 1928, and rejoin the Democratic party, I have no doubt he would be welcomed with open arms, as he is a Democrat at heart, even if he did permit himself to be annexed to the Republican party in 1928.

I believe he is one of our ablest public men in spite of his terrible blunder in 1928 and I hope you will call this letter to his attention and not call up Mr. Raskob or the National City Bank, or some other of the special privilege Republican crowd, and ask them what to do about it.

Yours very truly,
Morris A. Beale
Publisher
Need anything more be said?

BUNCOMBE AND THE "BONUS"

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, member of the American Legion's Resolutions Committee and probably the outstanding champion of the Ex-Service man in the lower branch of Congress, is telling the real story of the American Legion convention in Detroit, which so far has never been printed.

Mr. Patman shows that lavish promises of modification of the Volstead Act, if the Legion Convention would misrepresent the mandates of the state conventions and vote against a resolution urging an adjusted compensation measure of the coming session of Congress, were made in Mr. Hoover's name to various state delegations.

Theodore Roosevelt, Hanford MacNider and Gen. Frank T. Hines, all holding fat jobs under Mr. Hoover, were named by delegates as the promissors. Reported as hanging around in the offing, or very much in evidence, were Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke, both jobholders under the Hoover regime.

The following six outstanding points astonishing to the "drys" of the United States as well as of Texas, and are enlightening to the average American taxpayer:

1. The action of the Detroit convention, in turning down the adjusted compensation resolution, misrepresented the will and sentiments of probably 95 per cent of the members of the Legion and former service men. The defeat of this measure appears too clearly to have been brought about by a promise made in the name of President Hoover by members of his "Flying Squadron" that the President "would give the boys beer" if they would "lay off the bonus" at the coming session of Congress.

2. One member of the Resolutions Committee spoke right out in meeting and said that her delegation was in favor of the adjusted compensation measure, but had "traded the bonus for booze" the night before. Other delegates name MacNider and Roosevelt as the prime movers in this "trading."

3. Roosevelt asked the delegate after the meeting if she meant him and she said YES. The son of "T. R." did not deny his part in it but, instead, attempted to draw a red herring across the trail by telling a story of "working two years for \$7 a week."

4. For twelve years chief opposition to justice for the soldiers of the late war has come from members of the United States Chamber of Commerce, individually and collectively, and from the Secretary of the Treasury, our nearest approach to a billionaire.

5. Fake veterans' organizations, organized for the purpose of making vicious and false attacks on adjusted compensation measures, have been financed by these individuals. One such rattlesnake clique, according to sworn testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, was subsidized with \$100,000 (apparently from "members" of the U. S. Chamber), with \$500 from the private check book of Mr. Mellon and with \$7,500 from Mr. Mellon's Gulf Refining Company.

6. Mr. Mellon, the man who stayed too long, has created an artificial deficit in the Federal Treasury by disregarding the mandate of the House of Representatives, which, according to the Constitution, must instigate all fiscal policies and legislation. Mr. Mellon made obsolete the Constitution of the United States in this respect and created a deficit which he has been using as his chief weapon to fight justice for the soldiers who kept him from having to pay his many hundred millions over to the Crown Prince of Germany.

By WRIGHT PATMAN

Congressman from Texas

Ninety-five per cent of the members of the American Legion are in favor of immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates in spite of the action of the late convention at Detroit. I say this as a Legion member who has attended many conventions since the Armistice was signed and who talked to many delegates who voted against the "cash payment" resolution at Detroit last October.

According to a number of delegates, the astounding action of the convention, many of whose delegates voted contradictory to the mandates of their State conventions, was caused by a trade made with them by President Hoover's "Flying Squadron," which went to the convention in airplanes three days before Mr. Hoover's appearance at the meeting.

This Flying Squadron, composed of three Hoover jobholders and maybe two more, are reported to have promised many delegations that Mr. Hoover "would give the boys beer" if they would "lay off the bonus" at this session of Congress.

Such a promise, made in Mr. Hoover's name, is astounding in view of Mr. Hoover's continued bid for support of the "dry," professional and otherwise — in

view of the campaign promises of 1928 made by his chief lieutenants, which took millions of "dry" Democrats into the Hoover camp on election day.

I am interested to know what Mr. Hoover will say to the act of his subordinates when this story comes out into the light of day through PLAIN TALK. I am interested to know if Mr. Hoover will use the old "White House Spokesman" gag to pass the buck to someone else when he sees he has picked up a red-hot poker.

I do not believe the "drys" of America are going to continue to stand behind a President who, elected on a strict wet-and-dry "referendum," does nothing to enforce the National Prohibition Act and then promises to break it down to get the support of the American Legion for his Special Privilege program of keeping down taxes of multi-millionaires.

If the story has a kick-back, I look to see Mr. Hoover deny that he authorized his Governor of Porto Rico (Theodore Roosevelt II), his Minister to Canada (Hanford MacNider), or his Veterans' Administration chief (Gen. Frank T. Hines) to offer the Legion beer in return for misrepresenting the bonus sentiments of the rank and file of its membership.

If the story should never come out, Mr. Hoover would have been sitting pretty until it came time to make good on the beer promise, made in his name. Personally, I do not think Mr. Hoover can make good on such a promise.

Should Mr. Hoover repudiate the act of his subordinates, where will that leave them? If they in turn try to deny that they made any such promise to any delegates to the Legion, they are likely to find that they have stirred up a hornet's nest, particularly as it is extremely doubtful if the present Administration can make good on the promise of beer which was made to many delegations.

To illustrate what I mean when I say that some "strong" influence was brought to bear on certain delegations to vote against the adjusted compensation resolution, I have but to quote the vote of some States whose State conventions instructed their respective delegations to vote for the adjusted compensation cash payment resolution.

Fifty-two California delegates disregarded their instructions and voted against the resolution, while only 18 from the Sunshine State properly represented sentiment of their department.

Massachusetts, although its delegation was instructed for the resolution, voted 26 against and 29 for. Michigan, also instructed for the measure, voted 13 against and 22 for. Ohio, with a similar mandate, disregarded instructions and voted 22 against and 14 for. The final vote was 902 against and 507 for.

How can such a vote be construed in any way as representing the sentiment of members of the American Legion, or the 4,000,000 American veterans as a whole?

No such condition of political wire pulling and crass hypocrisy exists in the ranks of the Veterans of Foreign Wars or of the Disabled American Veterans. The difference, plainly apparent, is that the latter two organizations do not have high officers and "fixers" holding fat jobs under the Special Privilege Administration, which has been in power in this country, unfortunately, since 1921.

Swapping of votes between the pro-beer and the anti-bonus block was testified to at the American Legion's Legislative Committee meeting by Mrs. Julia W. Wheelock, of Rome, Italy.

"I am voting against the Bonus because I have swapped Bonus for Beer," she said, causing the committee to burst into laughing applause. "However, I feel that with six million men out of work this winter, we should have the Bonus passed. These men who are opposing it are men who never had to work with their hands and who don't know what it means to be hungry."

Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, who appeared to be "chief engineering" the anti-bonus drive as semi-official representative of President Hoover, protested to Mrs. Wheelock following the meeting when she admitted she included him in her statement. "I worked for two years for \$7.00 a week and I lived on that money," Roosevelt said. "Every cent I have I earned with my hands and head."

Thus did the son of "T. R." draw a red herring across the trail of the real issue and utter not one word of denial of the charge that he had promised, in President Hoover's name, to "give the boys beer" if they would "lay off the bonus."

Many newspapers in the United States carried a story to this effect, following the misrepresentative action of the Legion convention:

"Young Teddy Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, together with Jack MacNider, otherwise Colonel Hanford MacNider, American Minister to Canada, get the Legion's share of credit for inducing the American Legion to take the right bonus turning at Detroit. Roosevelt was so busy on that job that he was off the floor when the Resolutions Committee's report was unanimously passed."

There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt and his fellow "fixers" actually offered certain large delegations "beer" if they would lay off the bonus. Doubtless Mr. Hoover would deny having authorized any

such a proposition to the leaders of various Legion delegations. But the fact remains that certain delegation leaders say this promise was made to them. The fact also remains that when Mr. Hoover made his plea to forget about what Uncle Sam owes the veterans, a veteran, evidently planted in the galleries for the purpose, started the chant: "We want beer."

The drys of the country who have been upholding Mr. Hoover's hands in doing nothing about prohibition enforcement undoubtedly would be shocked if Mr. Hoover would come out openly and admit that he sent Messrs. Roosevelt, MacNider, Hines and others to Detroit three days ahead of him to set the stage for his little by-play.

They might also be shocked if they could be made to believe that Mr. Hoover has made the crack privately that there is just one more victory in "the prohibition issue" for a political party which will talk dry and act wet, but this statement has never been denied in the press by Mr. Hoover.

So flagrant was the Hoover beer proposal that the John J. McShane Post of Chicago adopted a memorial condemning the Legion convention for "yielding to the political activities and maneuvering" of Mr. Hoover's Flying Squadron, which was sent to Detroit in airplanes. The McShane Post names Theodore Roosevelt II, Hanford MacNider, Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the Veterans' Administration, and Phil Collins, member of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The McShane Post minces no words in stating that most of the "misrepresentation of the will of the majority in the Legion" is done by those officials and former officials of the American Legion who are given appointive jobs under our Special Privilege government or who expect fat lame duck jobs later on.

The McShane Post says that, through connivance of the oligarchy which have managed to have themselves elected to high posts in the Legion, the American public has been led to believe that most of the Legion members want beer and wine instead of bread and butter; and that these high officials, with fat government jobs in the future as a lure, "tell us to be patriotic and not ask for the bonus—that to do so will put a burden on the treasury—and say not a word about the four billion dollars which has been refunded to profiteers and multi-millionaires by the Republican controlled Internal Revenue Bureau, whose chief is always high in the councils and sometimes the head of the Republican National Committee."

The McShane Post also suggests that if our Government wouldn't think so much about forgiving the eleven billions loaned foreign governments after the war, and would collect that money, they could pay the bonus and have nine billions left.

Hanford MacNider, who, when he first became national commander of the Legion, accused officials of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce of ignorance of the provisions of the adjusted service certificate bill and lack of desire to find out, now supports this anti-soldier lobby with all of his heart. Maybe the fat job given him by the present Administration may have something to do with his change of heart.

Colonel MacNider has always proclaimed that the Legion should stay out of politics. When his confirmation as Minister to Canada was opposed by Senator Brookhart, many Legionnaires, post and Legion officials were telegraphed by someone in Iowa to immediately urge their Senators to vote for his confirmation.

Mr. MacNider has had plenty of help from within the Legion, particularly from politically minded high officials who make up what is often referred to as the "Royal Family" or the "King Makers." He enjoys the unusual distinction of holding a political office and, at the same time, a member of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion. This is a valuable arrangement for one desiring to use the Legion for political purposes.

Isn't this the same Mr. MacNider who, with the assent of other high Legion officers, presumed to pledge that the World War men would never ask for a pension of any sort until the adjusted compensation certificates matured in 1945?

And isn't the American Legion the same organization whose officers promised in 1924 that it would not ask for any pensions until 1945, the same organization which went on record at its Detroit convention for a widows' and orphans' pension, with Mr. MacNider as one of the chief wire pullers and fixers?

There are certain facts that Mr. Hoover cannot deny in connection with the wire pulling at Detroit, the result of which was a false picture given the public of the sentiment among American war veterans about the rest of their compensation.

Mr. Hoover cannot deny that the question of paying the adjusted service certificates was bitterly opposed before this convention by himself, General Hines, Colonel Roosevelt, Minister MacNider and other political leaders of the present Administration.

Three days before the convention met, it was announced that President Hoover would not be there. Two days before the meeting, a newspaper in Detroit carried a headline that "Secretary Mellon Insisted

That President Hoover Attend American Legion Convention."

American war veterans are more patriotic than American profiteers or the corporations which have taken billions of dollars out of the Treasury of the United States for no more apparent reason than they had their directors contribute a few millions to the campaign fund of the party which made the "refund," or that they are controlled by Grand Vizer Mellon.

If this nation has billions to give to over-fed corporations and multi-millionaires, why has it not a single billion to discharge a part of its debt to the boys who made these fortunes possible. We are not asking for the payment of a gratuity. We are asking for the payment of a just and honest debt that has been confessed by Congress.

There are 3,500,000 veterans holding adjusted service certificates, each certificate representing but a pittance compared with the service they rendered in risking their lives. The average certificate of the veteran who has borrowed, deducting last year's payment under the Bachrach bill, is \$505.

After the war, seven thousand war contractors persuaded Congress to adjust their pay on war contracts. Many hundreds of millions of dollars were paid to these war contractors. No man in America profited more by these settlements than did Mr. Mellon. He received benefits from settlements which the Graham investigating committee said were fraudulent. The railroads were drafted into the service during the war. The owners were paid the largest return they had ever received for the use of roads.

In addition, when the railroads were turned back to their owners when the war was over, a bill was passed which granted to the owners adjusted compensation amounting to a billion and a half dollars and guaranteed to the owners certain benefits in the future from the American people, which immediately caused the value of the roads to increase from twelve billion dollars to nineteen billion dollars.

It is being contended by the opposition that the adjusted compensation question was settled by the passage of the Act in 1924 and we should not attempt to go behind it. It has been discovered that a mistake was made. Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in 1924 estimated there would be a deficit at the end of the fiscal year in the United States Treasury of \$650,000,000. Instead, there was a surplus of \$310,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year. A similar mistake was made in 1922.

Mr. Mellon's billion dollar error and other "erroneous" statements caused Congress to refuse to liquidate this debt like all other Government obligations have been liquidated. Since the mistakes have been discovered, they should be corrected. Foreign countries also contracted to pay the United States the amount of money advanced during the war, together with 6 per cent interest.

After the war, Mr. Mellon successfully negotiated a settlement between these countries and the United States whereby their debts were adjusted, which resulted in the United States giving to these countries as an outright gift, bonus, subsidy or anything you want to call it of more than ten billion dollars.

After the war, Mr. Mellon discovered that the United States Steel Corporation, which made a profit of a million and a half dollars a day during the war, had "overpaid" its income tax fifteen million dollars during the year of 1917. Mr. Mellon not only refunded the fifteen million dollars, but also refunded interest at the rate of 6 per cent from the time overpayment was alleged to have been made, which amounted to more than ten million dollars. This concern was the beneficiary of many other large tax refunds aggregating one hundred million dollars.

Mr. Mellon filed a claim with himself for an income tax refund for 1926. He granted the refund to himself of \$72,399. At the same time he granted the refund to himself, he also granted himself 6 per cent interest from the time he alleges the overpayment was made, the interest amounting to more than \$12,000.

Mr. Mellon has granted his companies more than fifty millions of dollars in tax refunds. The Graham Committee declared that some of these companies were guilty of unconscionable taking of the nation's resources in time of war and recommended that the Constitution of the United States be changed so that such profiteering would come under the law of treason.

Aside from the insistent, consistent, persistent and pernicious lobbying, openly and under cover, by the United States Chamber of Commerce against any sort of adjusted compensation for the boys who made it possible for Chamber members to enjoy their war profits (there were 23,000 new millionaires made during the war in this country), the records of three Republican Presidents in opposing and vetoing all such measures stand out.

On March 13, 1922, the Sixty-Seventh Congress passed the Fordney bill (the first measure for relief of soldiers). This bill was promptly vetoed by Mr. Harding, to whose campaign funds Wall Street opera-

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THE AGE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By JOSEPH DANIELS
Secretary of the Navy Under
President Wilson

Editor and Publisher of the News and
Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
In 1920 the majority of the voters of the
Republican propagandists, highly paid by
Will Hays and his "Get-the-Money" Boys,
and voted out of office the political party
which believed that this country should be
governed by the people, of the people and
for the people.

In so doing they voted into office the
Party of Special Privilege, a party which
had at its command upwards of \$7,000,000,
contributed by selfish millionaires who believe
that the country should be governed
of, by and for themselves and the devil
take the balance of the people.

And ever since 1921 this country has
been governed by an Invisible Government,
whose heart is in the Treasury Department
and whose anatomy is in the Wall Street. Practically every governmental act of any consequence has been
for and in favor of the overfed multi-millionaire class, with particular attention
paid to those who made large contribu-

tions to the campaign chest of the Party of
Special Privilege.

Special Privilege has been in the saddle
for ten years. It has ridden the people of
the United States ragged—and how. It
has paid billions of dollars in so-called tax
refunds to large corporations and millionaires
while some soldiers who risked their
lives in 1917 or 1918 have a job akin to
pulling eye teeth to get a little compensation
adjustment.

It has granted tariff favors whenever
and wherever asked by multi-millionaires.
It has even made the Constitution of the
United States obsolete by taking a part
of the power of raising revenue away from
the House of Representatives and placing
it in the hands of the President, who has
been for ten years the High Priest of
Special Privilege.

The so-called flexible tariff, designed, so
its authors said, to "protect business," has
never been used for any purpose but to
increase duties without recourse to the
House of Representatives, except in the
case of a few insignificant articles like
bob-white quail.

But now the House of Cards, so carefully
and ruthlessly built up by Special
Privilege, has fallen down and buried the

poor and middle classes deeper than it
has the Special Privilege group.

The loss of \$1,400,000,000 in foreign
trade, a direct result of the passage by
the Seventy-First Congress of the notorious
Hog Tariff (known as the Smoot-Hawley
Act and often referred to as the
Grundy Grab tariff) has thrown nearly a
million and a half of wage earners out of
work, as well as slowed up the profits of
many of the Special Privilege group.

The Special Privilege crowd can well afford
a reduction of their profits, so many excess millions has the government of the
United States helped them to accumulate
in the past ten years, but the ordinary man
who earns a pitiful wage by the
sweat of his brow and has a family to support
cannot afford to be thrown out of work. The same distress has come to the
small investor.

The "hogs that hogged Hog Island,"
which the Republican whiners whined so
much about during the war, were peanut
venders compared with the Hogs Who
Hogged the Hog Tariff.

For ten years this country has been
busy diverting the profits of skill and labor
into the pockets of the few. There is plenty—too much—gold in this coun-

try and too much of everything that has
heretofore spelled prosperity. But, almost suffocated with plenty, good men are
mendicants for bread. Why?

The answer is as plain as a pike-staff
as to the largest contributing cause.
Hardly has the reverberations of the last
gun fired in France ceased to din in our
ears before the forces of Privilege began
to mobilize for the destruction of all the
high idealism which had lifted war from
one of sudden butchery to a faith that
the sacrifice would procure a warless
world.

The Treaty of Versailles, with its guarantee
of drastic reduction of armament and a substitute for war, was scuttled in
the same spirit that causes many a good
ship to meet that fate. And from that
day to this government has been the
Agency of Special Privilege.

From the Oil Scandal to the Stock Ex-
change Collapse there has been approval
of such financial pyramiding and stock
watering and holding corporations as in-
vited the tumble in 1929.

Men were induced to despise the ordinary
returns of investment and to plunge into
reckless gambling. For a time they

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Buncombe and the "Bonus"

(Continued from page eight)

tors and members of the Chamber had
contributed nearly 7,000,000. Although
the House over-rode Mr. Harding's veto,
the Senate sustained it by a small margin.

The "gold brick bonus" bill which the
Seventy-First Congress made into half a
real bill, was passed in 1924 by Congress,
but vetoed on May 15, 1924, by President
Coolidge. Both the Senate and the House,
however, over-rode his veto and insurance
certificates were issued.

From the very first the Harding Special
Privilege Administration set out to nullify
any benefits this bill would have rendered
to soldiers in distress.

Witness the testimony of R. D. Crissinger,
Comptroller of the Currency, when
the bill was up for consideration two years
before it finally was passed. Crissinger
admitted that if the bill was passed he
would advise all national banks not to
honor these certificates or lend money on
them.

Upon questioning by the Ways and
Means Committee, Mr. Crissinger said
that his excuse would be that these obligations
of the United States were "bad paper." The utter assininity of this statement
shows exactly what inspired it.

And, by the way, this is the same Mr.
Crissinger who is now under indictment
by a District of Columbia grand jury for
defrauding the stockholders of the defunct
and notorious F. H. Smith Company of Washington,
of many millions of dollars. The man whom Crissinger is
charged by the jury with aiding and abetting
is now in jail under sentence of fourteen
years in the penitentiary. Crissinger has not yet been tried.

Last winter, when the Bachrach bill
was passed overwhelmingly, on a clear
mandate from the people of the United
States, Mr. Hoover obeyed his Wall Street
masters and the United States Chamber of
Commerce and vetoed the measure,
which was passed over his veto so quick
it made his head swim.

For years the U. S. Chamber has had
a man, Fred D. Shelton, with a Will Hays
"get-the-money" complex, occupying an
office in its ornate quarters in Washington
during sessions of Congress for the
sole purpose of collecting money from
multi-millionaires who are afraid justice
to the soldiers may cause an increase in
taxes on their swollen income, and lobbying
against justice for the soldiers.

This money has been used in various
ways, ethical and unethical, to prevent
passage of the bonus. His efforts have
been generally successful until last winter.
I am told that the action of the Boston
convention of the American Legion in
straddling the bonus question lulled Mr.
Shelton and the Chamber to sleep, but
that when sentiment all over the country
began to form fast for a bonus payment,
it was too late for Mr. Shelton to get in
any of his work.

One of the underhanded methods used
by the U. S. Chamber was told at a Ways and
Means Committee hearing in 1924. The Chamber had apparently subsidized
a certain Edward L. Allen, of New York,
to organize the so-called "Ex-Service
Men's Anti-Bonus League."

According to Mr. Allen, who appeared
before the committee, his organization
was composed of 10,000 "patriotic sons of
America, whose patriotism was not for
sale." Neither he nor any of his "pa-
triotic" comrades would touch a cent of
Uncle Sam's money, he said. Cross-ex-
amination made Mr. Allen and the Cham-
ber look foolish.

He admitted the U. S. Chamber "fur-
nished him a list of names of wealthy
members to solicit funds from to fight the
bonus." He admitted that none of the
10,000 members of the Anti-Bonus

League" paid any dues. He admitted that
approximately \$100,000 was received by
his organization from a mysterious source
to fight the bonus. It took no particular
intelligence by the committee to see that
this came from Mr. Shelton's activities.

Mr. Allen also disclosed the illuminating
fact that Andrew W. Mellon, our nearest
approach to a billionaire, Secretary of the
Treasury, the most influential opponent
of the adjusted compensation movement,
had contributed \$500 to fight the bonus
with and that Mr. Mellon's oil company
(Gulf Refining Company) had contributed
\$7,500.

During the 1920 hearings on the original
bonus proposal, it was apparent that
not only the organized United States
Chamber of Commerce was lobbying
against any relief for the soldiers, but individual
operators in Wall Street were doing
this also.

A Frank B. Keech, Wall Street operator,
one of those whom "Uncle Joe" Cannon
said wore spurs during the war to keep
his feet from sliding off his desk, appeared
before the committee to oppose the bonus.
He claimed to represent his own personal
feeling in the matter.

Cross-examination brought out the
fact that his income tax for 1919 was over
a million dollars—so much that he
couldn't keep track of it—and that a paltry
\$500 would only be pin money for a day
or so to him. He seemed to think the other
4,000,000 members of the American Army
were just as well off as he was.

And then a representative of the other
strata of Wall Street took the stand. G.
M. Rushmore, being only a bank clerk, did
not get a soft desk job, but really went
through hell of front line service and hospital
treatment. Mr. Rushmore, so he said,
was "just as patriotic" as Colonel Keech.
He didn't want a bonus.

Cross-examination elicited the fact that
he made money by his service. In addition,
he testified, he drew an allotment
from the government to which he was
not entitled, which his relatives put in the
bank for him.

His railway fare had been paid by
"someone in Wall Street" to come to
Washington and tell his "patriotic story"
to the Ways and Means Committee.

These are but a few instances of the
insidiousness of the lobby which has opposed
justice for the soldiers ever since
they were discharged from service and it
makes everyone sick who knows what is
going on behind the printed news.

The original resolution passed by the
American Legion in November, 1919, had
the following to say regarding the bonus:

"That, while the American Legion
was not founded for the purpose of
promoting legislation in its selfish interest,
yet it recognizes that our Government
has an obligation to all service men and women to relieve the financial
disadvantages incidental to their military service—an obligation
second only to that of caring for the disabled and for widows and orphans
of those who sacrificed their lives and one already acknowledged by our allies—but the American Legion feels that it cannot ask for legislation in its selfish interest, and leaves with confidence to the Congress the discharge of this obligation."

Thomas W. Miller, then chairman of
the Legion's national legislative (lobbying)
committee, told of the Canadian government
which had already at that time
granted married veterans from \$400 to
\$600 each and single men a slightly lower
amount. When the Canadian veterans
first returned home, they were given \$75
a month until they found work.

In 1924, Mr. Miller, who secured a fat
job as Alien Property Custodian (too fat
for his own good, as it turned out), had
been succeeded by John Thomas Taylor.
Mr. Taylor covered a lot of territory when
he essayed to speak before the committee
"for 4,000,000 men." His statement
to the committee also covered a lot of territory
which he could not deliver. Speak-

ing of the insurance certificate bill, which
because of the actions of Comptroller
Crissinger and those higher up, was just
what the average man called it (a gold
brick bonus), Mr. Taylor said:

"We have no pride in any particular
bill, we have no pride of authorship in
our own bill. I want to say to members of the committee that, so far as
the veteran organizations are concerned, I think the ex-service men and women of this country will be perfectly satisfied with the legislation which is reported by this committee, as the country is looking for a clean-up of this entire matter."

At the 1922 hearing, National Commander
MacNider, later to receive soft
jobs from two grateful Wall-Street-Owned-Presidents, said that "opposition to
the bonus bill comes from ignorance."

He said:

"The American Legion in the interest
of the whole ex-service population asks
that the adjusted compensation bill be
passed. Assured of the support of their
Representatives in Congress, and knowing
that the sentiment of the country is
strongly in favor of the measure, the
ex-service men do not understand the delay
in its passage."

"We feel that the country is behind us,
and what opposition there is we cannot
help but believe comes from ignorance of
the cause and effect of the measure.
Former opponents have become proponents
when properly informed."

"When we say that opposition comes
mainly from ignorance, we give as an example
the United States Chamber of Commerce,
which, although we do not believe it reflects the sentiments of its constituents,
has nevertheless organized an attack upon the legislation which is before this committee."

"The president of that body and his
colleagues admitted to us during a conference
that they did not know what the bill provided
and, further, that they were not interested in its provisions.

"The Legion intends to carry a comprehensive
educational campaign to see that the
men affected understand the effect of
every option. But with hundreds of thousands
of ex-service men walking the streets
of our big cities looking for work, we do not feel competent nor do we believe
others are competent to say what option
the men should take. That is his prerogative
and he has earned the right to use it."

The "hundreds of thousands of
ex-service men walking the streets looking
for work" in 1922 was caused by the
Harding panic which was a small-scale
replica of the 1929 Hoover panic of "ragged
individualism" and caused by the same
reasons—deflating currency to make
money dear and labor and products cheap
(the creditor class three times as rich and
the debtor class three times as poor) and by raising the rediscount rate by a
Federal Reserve Board in order that the national and inter-national
bankers in Wall Street might collect unusual
rates of interest, which have gone as high as 30 per cent under Federal Reserve
Board manipulation.

And in 1928 the propaganda of the
U. S. Chamber of Commerce was evident
on all sides. The testimony of Capt. Edward S. Bettleheim, of the Veterans of
Foreign Wars, said:

"Everyone knows that a propaganda
is being spread in this country by the
Chamber of Commerce of the United States. They had maintained, and it was
only the other day that they endeavored to prove, that the people of
the country are not in favor of this legislation—that is, that the business
people are not in favor of it and that their own organizations are not
in favor of it."

Mr. Bettleheim put into the record a
long list of member organizations of the
U. S. Chamber of Commerce which had
taken definite stands against it on the
fear of increasing income taxes of the
wealthy.

The short-sightedness of the directors
of those local chambers of commerce
which have permitted the national Chamber
to use them as catpaws for an unpatriotic,
selfish propaganda, cannot be better illustrated
than by the following table of sums which would be released in
their States by the passage of an act paying
to the boys of 1917 and 1918 the rest
of the amount due them for adjusted compensation.

The U. S. Chamber, or its ruling clique,
is composed of millionaires, who are seeking
to protect the vast wealth they have
piled up to take to the other world with them,
the very hoarding of which is one of the principal reasons for the inordinately long continuance of this depression.

These rulers of the United States
Chamber of Commerce are keeping the
depression going. They are making it
impossible for many members of the
smaller chambers to collect their frozen
accounts to continue in business. They
are leaving no stone unturned to prevent
money from being put into circulation under
the assinine plea that to do so might
increase their taxes an infinitesimal amount.

A billion and a half dollars paid to the
4,000,000 wearers of the 1918 khaki and olive drab would be put immediately into
circulation to the great stimulation of
business—not hoarded as has been the
four to five billions which have been paid back to the multi-millionaire contributors
to the Republican campaign fund as "tax refunds" by the Internal Revenue Bureau,
the head of which is always looked on as a master politician and political fund collector.

The following figures could profitably
be examined by the merchants and chambers
of commerce of the various States named.
Then they can put two and two together
and pretty nearly arrive at a correct conclusion
as to the stimulation of business in their States and communities
when the inevitable payment of the balance
of the adjusted compensation due the American Army of 1917-18 is made.
These amounts are still due the soldiers
of the various States named:

Alabama	\$29,876,840.50
Arizona	7,411,302.00
Arkansas	25,373,052.16
California	136,500,000.00
Colorado	21,514,464.00
Connecticut	29,902,202.00
Delaware	3,918,525.00
District of Columbia	18,198,685.00
Florida	24,469,835.00
Georgia	35,151,645.00
Idaho	8,248,500.00
Illinois	157,543,750.00
Indiana	59,254,630.00
Iowa	46,574,480.00
Kansas	34,934,250.00
Kentucky	38,064,000.00
Louisiana	31,168,150.00
Maine	13,446,550.00
Maryland	31,140,525.00
Massachusetts	82,376,144.00
Michigan	85,407,400.00
Minnesota	53,105,250.00
Mississippi	21,456,974.50
Missouri	11,424,128.30
Montana	24,227,271.55
Nevada	1,988,589.80
New Hampshire	8,084,753.95
New Jersey	77,317,513.75
New Mexico	6,257,550.65</td

THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF U. S.

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By permission)

By MORRIS A. BEALLE

On January 16, 1920, throughout the "dry" sections of the United States what might be called a Victory Dance was staged in celebration of the official funeral of John Barleycorn. Participating in this Victory Dance were hundreds of thousands of sincere citizens of the United States and hundreds of professional reformers.

For John Barleycorn had been killed—dead as a doornail, his executioners thought—just twelve months before when the thirty-sixth state of the Union ratified the 18th amendment which decreed that "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating beverages is illegal."

Three months before, Congress had passed what is known as the Volstead Act. This was an enabling act which provided machinery for the attempted enforcement of the 18th amendment. It also defined "intoxicating beverages" as any liquid having an alcoholic content of more than one-half of one per cent.

The Act was named after Andrew Volstead, Congressman from one of the Minnesota Districts, because of his position as chairman of the Judiciary committee which recommended this particular bill from a hodge-podge of over 200 measures which had been dropped into the hopper of the House of Representatives dealing with the particular subject.

Mr. Volstead himself had no more to do with the Volstead Act than you or I except to vote upon it in committee and on the floor of the House. Its entire provisions and make-up were dictated by Wayne B. Wheeler, big boss of the Anti-Saloon League and one of the most capable and powerful lobbyists of all time.

While the good burghers of the United States were celebrating this victory dance, while the returning soldiers were wondering what it was all about and while those opposed to prohibition were wondering what had hit them, an ominous cloud was gathering on the horizon of prohibition and national sobriety.

Unknown to wets, drys and temperates alike, this cloud which was forming with slow but sure intensity was destined to make the United States the laughing stock of the world. It was destined to usher into the life of this great country—or especially into its larger centers of population—gang rule and machine gun legislation born of illegal liquor trade.

It was destined to usher into the United States disrespect for law and the most wholesale corruption of Federal, state and city officers the world has ever known.

Could the good burghers of the United States have seen through the mists of the future they would have looked toward their horizon and in this black cloud seen the Four Horsemen—not of the Apocalypse—but of Prohibition.

Riding roughshod and ruthlessly the four horsemen started on their now 13-year journey spreading crime and corruption, disrespect for law and making of this country an international jesting butt. One of the horsemen has fallen by the wayside. Another has retired to his farm in

New England.

But the other two are still marching on—and unless Death overtakes one or either they will continue to march on until March 4, 1933. For other reasons that the mess they have helped to make of prohibition it is apparent from all signs that they and their party will be voted out of power by the most overwhelming defeat a political party has ever suffered in the United States of America.

Pestilence, Death, War and Famine—the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. What these fabled-rough riders did to the Universe the Four Horsemen of Prohibition have done to the cause of a sober nation. They have done it to prohibition enforcement by the devious ways of high government officials.

One word from either in the early stages of prohibition could have made this nation as "dry" as Sahara, according to one school of thought. According to the other extreme school of thought the prohibition laws could never have been enforced, but proper action from the "higher ups" would have prevented the orgy of gang rule and machine gun tag which is now so often the order of the day.

The Four Horsemen — let's name them.

Horseman No. 1—Warren Gamaliel Harding, first President of the United States in the Prohibition Era.

Horseman No. 2—Andrew William Mellon, Perennial Secretary of the Treasury under Prohibition, Grand Visier to three Presidents, Chief Messenger Up of Prohibition Enforcement.

Horseman No. 3—Calvin Coolidge, Second President in the Prohibition Era, who came into office by accident, with no political debt to pay to Mr. Mellon (the world's largest distiller) and who, by a simple executive order, could have placed prohibition enforcement into capable hands and could have secured from Congress 100 per cent enforcement instead of the 5 per cent enforcement he advocated.

Horseman No. 4—Herbert Clark Hoover, Third President in the Prohibition Era, advocate of the "noble experiment." Mr. Hoover came into office without a Chinaman's chance of enforcing prohibition, but he has made no attempt to better conditions in any way whatsoever. Instead he has spent more than \$500,000 on a comic opera commission, which made more divergent reports than there were members of the commission and one of whom intimated that Mr. Hoover tried to dictate what its findings should be.

President Harding is dead. Peace to his ashes. He was a good fellow but a weak President. He dragged into office with him the notorious Ohio gang. He took an oath on the steps of the Capitol to uphold the Constitution of the United States and all of its laws and almost immediately began to flout them himself.

His first appointment was the most hypocritical that we believe a President has ever made. Andrew W. Mellon, a banking wizard, a man who has never taken a drop himself to our knowledge but a man who was the world's largest dis-

tiller, was made Secretary of the Treasury in return for a huge campaign contribution.

Another comic opera coup by the Harding Administration was the prevailing upon Congress to place the enforcement of the prohibition laws under Mr. Mellon. Law enforcement is placed under the Department of Justice by the Constitution but what did either Mr. Harding or Mr. Mellon care for the Constitution.

Mr. Harding proved it by both his public and private acts. Mr. Mellon by his public acts in making it impossible to enforce prohibition. Mr. Mellon told newspapermen that he had disposed of his holdings in the liquor business but he did not say whether he had transferred them to his brother, his nephew, some other relative or whether his attorney had placed them in escrow for him.

A man who had piled up millions of dollars in the liquor business could never be expected to be in favor of prohibition, no matter how hard he tried. And Mr. Mellon never was in favor of prohibition, as the record of prohibition "enforcement" during the past eleven years in eloquent testimony to.

Four weak prohibition commissioners were the sum total of Mr. Mellon's appointments to the post of chief enforcement officers. His appointments of assistant secretaries of the treasury in charge of prohibition, customs, internal revenue, etc., have been little, if any, better.

Mr. Harding it was who first gave prohibition enforcement its greatest setback—one from which it really never recovered. Whatever chance it would have had under its supervision by the Alcohol Trust was knocked sky high by Mr. Harding's personal acts.

Having taken an oath to uphold the Constitution and laws of the country, Mr. Harding should have kept his solemn oath. If his appetite for liquor was greater than his desire for the Presidency he should have resigned. With the President of the United States notoriously flaunting the prohibition laws it would be the height of assininity and imposition to expect the ordinary humble American citizen, whose appetite for liquor was just as strong as President Harding's, to observe the law which he had taken no oath to uphold.

Between Harding and Mellon the first two years of Prohibition's life were rendered the same as the first two years of a hardy infant's who is under nourished and never given a chance to grow. By the time that infant is fifteen years old it is a miracle if it is still alive. And that is the very situation that exists today with respect to prohibition enforcement.

Mr. Mellon may have thought that his purchase of the Secretary of the Treasuryship with a reported contribution to the Harding campaign gave him either a first mortgage or a downright deed of conveyance on anything he wanted from the government. And from his mis-enforcement of the prohibition laws it is apparent that the thing he wanted most was the downfall of the prohibition laws.

This wouldn't have been so bad had Mr. Mellon used some of his many mil-

lions to bring about their repeal. The way he did it has given law enforcement of all kinds in the United States the blackest eye respect for law ever had. It has resulted in the organization of gangs and super-gangs, with expert machine gunners and muscle men, graft collectors and payoff men, crooked policemen and enforcement officers, and entire lack of respect for all laws by the scum of our largest cities.

Perhaps Mr. Mellon did not foresee that when he died he was to leave behind such a monument for his posterity to look back on. Perhaps if he had, he would have adopted some other method of helping the distilling interests, of which he was a part for so many lucrative years. Perhaps he would have let the law take its course and seen whether or not the American people would keep this sumptuary law on the books.

And then came Coolidge—Cautious Cal, as his press agents called him. Mr. Coolidge talked exceedingly dry and acted exceedingly wet. There is no record of him being anything but dry personally. But the fact is that whatever chance prohibition had to succeed after Mr. Harding got through with it was killed during the six years of mis-enforcement under the Coolidge administration.

Mr. Coolidge first betrayed the drys whom he professed to love so much by his reappointment of the Alcohol Trust as Secretary of the Treasury and in charge of prohibition. On top of that betrayal Mr. Coolidge sat on any attempt to really enforce the prohibition laws, whenever any sincere dry would lift his voice above the mock seriousness of Mr. Coolidge and the paid officers of the Anti-Saloon League.

Under the camouflage of "Coolidgeconomy," Mr. Coolidge throttled every attempt to put prohibition law enforcement on a sane basis. Year after year the money of Federal taxpayers would be squandered on what has so aptly been called "five per cent enforcement."

In 1922 he had the Treasury Department spend over six and a half million dollars through the Prohibition Unit. In 1923 it was a little over eight million. In 1924 seven and a half millions were thrown down the sewer of futile enforcement gestures. In 1925 this wastage was sent up to nearly nine and a quarter million. In '26 the waste passed the nine and a half million mark. In '27 it was better than eleven million, and in 1928 about the same figure.

By this time prohibition had become such a joke that it would have taken at least \$100,000,000 a year to enforce it and it is doubtful that even this amount could have been used effectively after seven or eight years of hypocritical enforcement gestures and flouting of the law in high places.

Enter Mr. Hoover, the man who had done an artistic job as Secretary of Commerce and thereby earned for himself the deserved reputation of a man who did his work well. Mr. Hoover was expected to remedy many ills—especially the prohibition ills.

So adroitly were promises made in his Please turn to page twelve

The Age of Special Privilege

(Continued from page Nine)

were made to believe that this new decade of unequalled prosperity had routed the law of supply and demand and other time-honored principles. The mania for stock watering and gambling, blessed at Washington, careened until it got beyond the control of the men who had engineered it for their enrichment. And then it toppled over as in a night.

With 5,600,000 willing workers looking vainly for jobs in the United States today, the falling off in the selling prices of stocks of \$50,000,000,000; the reduction of dividends of \$1,000,000,000; the prostration of the prices of all agricultural products and most products of the factories, it needs no doctor to make a diagnosis to determine that the patient is sick.

You cannot see 10,000,000 of the flower of young manhood killed, 20,000,000 wounded, and all the European accumulations of a century burned up in a war without a dislocation of the world's normal life. The distress of Europe has been felt here, but the main cause for depression in America thirteen years after the Armistice cannot be charged to the World War.

Most of such portion of our troubles that can be traced to that event, which is made to answer for all the sins and errors of this generation, could have been averted if this country had possessed the wisdom and courage in peace that it displayed in war. It is our own unwillingness to do our part in world restoration, not the war, that has brought disaster to industry and agriculture.

To be sure our extravagance and indulgence in the speculation engineered by the captains of frenzied finance have been contributing causes. Deduct these, and governmental favoritism, and you will see that most of the wounds of 1917-18 would

long ago have been healed and normal conditions restored on this side of the Atlantic.

The World War is no alibi for our selfish isolation and our greediness. There are other causes, and if we are to aid in reconstruction we must have done with alibis and face our mistakes and assume responsibilities with confidence and courage. This is no time for Pollyanna optimism or Jeremiad pessimism, or for playing the ostrich act.

The real reason that has caused intellectuals and others to incline to take a turn at Communism is because they think Capitalism has failed both capital and labor. They are living under the delusion that Capitalism is now operating in America. That is a false assumption.

We are living under a hybrid system, more Feudalist than Capitalistic. In the days before Feudalism became dominant, the system called Capitalism was based on the theory and practice that Capital was "wealth saved to aid labor in the production of further wealth."

No better system has been devised. Given free course, it encouraged industry and thrift and initiative. It promised rewards to skill and industry and progress in proportion to the contribution they made to prosperity and industry.

The trouble today is that, in the large, Capital no longer represents "wealth saved to aid labor in the production of further wealth." The so-called Capitalistic system which dominates our modern world is based largely upon the accumulations gained by high finance and the monopolization of natural resources, public utilities and public credit.

Take, for example, Credit, Oil, Tobacco, Steel, Aluminum, Water Power, Radio and all transportation and communication corporations. Does their capitalization represent the savings of labor and skill and capable management? They do not.

Everybody knows, except in the early days before merging monopolies became the order of the day, that dividends paid to stockholders and the billions of bonuses to their officers, are based more on promotion, destruction of competition and gilt-

edged watered stock than upon investment of the savings of labor and skill.

A score of directorates, some of them interlocking, today rule American business and American government as completely as their predecessors, the Feudal Lords, ruled Britain when Feudalism was in flower.

The chief difference between the American Feudalism of today and that of England in a former century, is that the Feudal Lords felt the responsibility of feeding and housing their retainers in periods of distress, while Feudal Lords today feel free to discharge their employees in dull times with no sense of obligation to them or their families, who are today cast adrift without food and shelter to the number of 5,000,000.

This is not wholesale condemnation of individuals, for most employers are generous and helpful. Doles and soup kitchens find them large contributors.

It is recognition that almost imperceptibly Capitalism, safeguarded by Competition, has given way in many industries to Feudalism and Monopoly, having no heart and charged with no duty. Having amassed wealth, it has retreated to the safety-vault and bomb-proof.

In the main all its efforts are directed to hoarding gold and restoring the status quo when it made money out of paper, as the alchemists formerly sought to make gold out of the baser metals.

The alchemists failed. Their successors have succeeded by magic arts, but they have found that they have set up a Frankenstein that threatens to destroy its lesser makers. And that is what is the matter with the American world of today.

Perhaps the last public utterance of President Wilson, written in the Atlantic Monthly in 1923, points the way. Perceiving then that "all the world is at unrest," (this depression was not born in 1929) and that the debacle was but the result of festering ills, Mr. Wilson wrote on "The Road Away from Revolution."

Stating that the Russian uprising was a revolt against the use to which Capitalism had been put, Mr. Wilson thought it

was "too true that Capitalists have often seemed to regard the men whom they used as instruments of profit, whose physical and mental powers it was legitimate to exploit with as slight cost to themselves as possible, either of money or sympathy."

Mr. Wilson told the bankers and financiers, who ruled America in 1923, as they did in 1929 when the debacle came, that "the high principles that actuated them in other relations of life" ought to be carried into industrial and commercial enterprises.

He told them in 1923 it was their supreme task to practice "sympathy and helpfulness and a willingness to forego self-interest in order to promote the welfare, helpfulness and contentment of others and of the community as a whole." He added that "this is what our age is blindly feeling after in its reaction against what it deems the too great selfishness of the capitalistic system."

He clearly foresaw then the threat of revolution, and pointed out the road away from it in these words:

"Our civilization cannot survive materially unless it is to be saved only by becoming permeated with the Spirit of Christ and being made free and happy by the practice which springs out of that spirit. Only then can discontent be carried out and all the shadows be lifted from the road ahead."

"Here is the final challenge to our churches, to our political organizations, and to our capitalists."

That was in 1923 when those in the Seats of the Mighty were sneering at idealism, with both arms in the treasury and pronouncing benedictions upon the leaders of Frenzied Finance.

If the road pointed out then had been taken, if capitalists had headed these wise admonitions of the seer who loved his country, by unhorning Privilege, and substituting Capitalism and Competition for Feudalism and Monopoly, who believes that today this great nation would be in the slough of despond, with no light or leading from those responsible for the debacle?

MEASURE TO AID JOBLESS TO FARM BEING ADVOCATED

**Secretary of Labor Doak
Favors Principles
of The Bill**

Authority to the Secretary of Labor to advance opportunities to unemployed persons to engage in agriculture, through the Employment Service of the Department of Labor, is proposed in a bill (H. R. 11055), advocated before the House Committee on Labor by Charles L. Richardson, Conciliator of the Department. The Secretary of Labor, he advised, favors the principles of the bill.

Terms of Bill

Under the terms of the bill the Department of Labor would be authorized to extend opportunities to the unemployed to farm if they have sufficient experience to afford a reasonable assurance of earning a livelihood. The department's employment service and the Federal Farm Board would cooperate in bringing to the attention of persons information as to lands available for cultivation and purchase and as to obtaining loans through the Federal Land Banks for purchase purposes, but loans would not be made except under conditions and circumstances assuring that the lands securing the loans would be employed by the borrower in raising diversified crops principally for local consumption. The bill makes any appropriation for the employment service usable for the administration of this proposal, if the bill is enacted.

Results of Rehabilitation

Mr. Richardson showed the committee photographs of the results of an experiment by the Secretary of Labor, William N. Doak, in rehabilitating 52 South Carolina bread line families with \$5,000 of Red Cross funds, an experiment made by putting these families on land grown up with sage brush to raise their own vegetables. Much of this land, the witness said, belonged to a Federal Farm Loan bank.

A photograph of former city children hoeing in a potato field evoked a comment from the chairman of the committee, Representative Connery (Dem.), of Lynn, Mass., that "those three children would sell the idea to me if nothing else does."

At a previous hearing, Albert E. Reitzel, Assistant Solicitor of the Department of Labor, told of Secretary Doak's approval, and Dr. John Black, economist, Harvard University, and Bernard McFadden, publisher, and Hugh McRae, expressed views regarding the details of the bill. The bill was introduced by Representative Black (Dem.), of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Many Crops Grown Near Arctic Circle

At the Matanuska (Alaska) Agricultural Experiment Station, only a short distance from the Arctic Circle, the following crops have been raised: oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, onions, lettuce, parsley, spinach, peas, forage crops and berries. The Alaska Railroad, serving the district, wants settlers.

Too much double cropping in this country, and not enough come acrossing.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

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L. A. Loos, Pres.
Hedrick, Ia.

GOOD CHANCE NOW TO IMPROVE HERD

Cost of Well-Bred Stock Invites Investment By Breeders

This is an excellent time to replace inferior bulls or females with well-bred stock, says E. W. Sheets, of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is now possible to buy the best at prices which are but little above the usual commercial values of two or three years ago. In fact, there is far less spread as a rule between the best and inferior breeding stock than formerly and there are cases where pure breeds are to be had at bargain prices.

The farm production of beef calves for market is being practiced in many sections throughout the eastern states as well as in the corn belt, in connection with general farming or other stock raising, says Mr. Sheets. Farmers with ample pasture and no more than enough grain for their breeding stock and hogs sell calves as feeders. Others run spring calves with their dams during the summer, fatten them during the winter, and sell them the next spring as fat yearlings.

A more recent practice is the forcing of well-bred spring calves with grain from the time they will first eat it until ready to be weaned in slaughter condition in early fall. This system produces more beef of choice quality than any other plan known to the industry. Calves fattened in this manner usually meet the latest market demand for tender beef, which is sold in handy-weight packages. This system, however, calls for carefully selected breeding stock—selected for early maturity and high quality.

Silo Doubles Corn Value For Farmer

Corn made into silage is worth twice as much as it is in any other form. That is the opinion of V. V. Prewett, McCain county, Oklahoma. He built the first trench silo in the county and has found it a valuable addition to his farming equipment despite the long grazing season in that county.

"A silo will double the feeding value of an acre of corn," said Mr. Prewett. "In view of that fact, I can't afford to be without one. I would prefer a vertical silo, but the trench will serve until I can build a better one. A big advantage of the trench silo is the low cost of construction and the fact that it can be built in a short time under emergencies."

Faymer Loses 37c On Sale of Steer

It is no longer profitable to ship live stock, if one is to judge by the experience of B. E. Shull of Riverton, Fremont county, Mr. Shull shipped a steer to the market at Omaha. When he got the returns he found that the receipts from the steer were not enough to pay the trucking, yardage, commission, other expenses, although the distance is only a little over 300 miles. Mr. Shull was notified that he was indebted to the commission firm in the sum of 37 cents. In other words, it cost him 37 cents to sell the steer to the Omaha market.

FARM FORESTRY PAYS

One-third of all farms in the United States yield as much as \$220 worth of timber per year, the United States Department of Agriculture says. An exhibit from the forest service shows that the annual farm forest crop is worth \$395,000,000. Timber not only pays in dollars and cents, but it is like a bank account upon which the owner can draw. Its uses range from farm buildings, telephone poles, repairs, and fuel on the farm, to saw logs, crossties, pulpwood, posts and poles.

Federal Farm Loan System is Extending Less Credit

Approximately \$64,074,000 in credit has been extended to farmers, farm cooperatives and financing institutions during the first three months of 1932 by the Federal Farm Loan System embracing the Federal land banks, the joint stock land banks and the Federal intermediate credit banks, according to their condition statements.

During the same period of 1931 the Farm Loan System extended credit amounting to \$86,847,000, making the loans this year 26 per cent lower than those last year, according to the condition statements. Additional information made available follows:

On March 31 the three chains of banks in the System had \$1,775,935,108 in net credits outstanding compared with \$1,817,638,251 on Dec. 31, the date of the last condition statement. Net credits outstanding, therefore, have contracted 2 per cent in the first three months of 1932. Since their organization in March, 1917, 15 years ago, the Federal and joint stock land banks alone have made 654,523 loans aggregating \$260,741,195.

Total resources of the banks in the farm loan system increased 1.9 per cent during the first quarter of 1932, rising from \$2,047,733,335 on Dec. 31 to \$2,087,899,044 on March 31. The Federal land banks with resources of \$1,335,319,950 account for more than half of the total. Resources of the joint stock land banks aggregate \$600,919,327, and those of the intermediate credit banks amount to \$151,659,767. Resources of the latter two banks have declined during 1932, but increases in the Federal land bank resources have more than offset the other.

The Federal land banks have curtailed their lending activities more sharply than have the other two systems. In the first quarter of this year they advanced \$5,507,000 as compared with \$15,809,400 in the same period of 1931, a decrease of 65 per cent. Joint stock land bank lending is 55 per cent under last year's level with only \$887,800 advanced thus far in comparison with \$2,013,800 in the first quarter of 1931. Intermediate credit bank loans have fallen only 16 per cent under those for the same period last year, being \$57,679,153 as against \$69,024,231.

Among the Federal land banks, the one at Houston, Tex., serving the State of Texas, has done the heaviest lending thus far in 1932, its loans made up to March 31 totaling \$1,798,500. It is the only one to have loaned more than \$1,000,000, although in the same period of 1931 six of the land banks, led by the Houston bank, had advanced more than that amount.

The Federal Land Bank at Omaha—serving Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming—is second for the first quarter of 1932, as it was last year, with a total of \$953,900 in new loans. The bank at St. Louis—handling loans for Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri—has made only \$3,500 in new loans this year, the smallest amount among all the 12 banks. At the end of the first quarter last year it stood third.

Among the joint-stock land banks the Corn Belt Bank at Taylorville, Ill., chartered to serve Illinois and Iowa, has made the

many people who kick on high taxes, corruption, extravagance, etc., will go to the polls as usual this year and vote for the best handshaker and fastest talker.

The political brethren seem to get along fairly peacefully, provided they don't have any harmony dinners.

Earning money with your pen may be a practical idea, provided it's a pigpen.

FERTILIZER WILL NOT INJURE SOIL

**Ohio Experiment Station
Expert Denies Old
Belief True**

Do fertilizers burn the soil? No, says C. J. Schollenberger of the Ohio experiment station.

An old objection is that they exhaust the humus. The answer says Schollenberger, is that the increased growth of plants on fertilizer land leaves a great supply of humus in the soil than if land were not treated, and if large crops are fed to live stock there will be more manure to return to the soil.

Another objection is that fertilizers increase the acidity of the soil. The one regular or large ingredient that leaves an acid reaction in the soil is sulphate of ammonia, declares Schollenberger.

If all the nitrogen carried in 4-12-4 were in the form of ammonium sulphate, only 125 pounds of limestone would be necessary to correct the acidity created by the treatment. This amount is insignificant in comparison to the lime in most soils. Superphosphate, the chief ingredient of most mixed fertilizers, reduces the amount of soluble aluminum in the soil moisture.

Some have feared that nitrate of soda would create an alkaline condition in the soil comparable to the soils of the West. After using heavy application of nitrate of soda since 1894 in a rotation in which 680 pounds nitrate of soda were used, every five years, there was no harm to the piece of land at the Ohio station.

Claimed that the American people have wasted their heritage; but many people say that's what heritages are for.

JOIN THE UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA

Our aim is to put the farmers on a sound one unit basis. Every farmer in the United States belonging to the same organization will bring power to him and will give the united farmer the voice that he rightfully deserves.

Did you know that only 25% of the farmers are organized?

It doesn't matter what other farm organization you belong to. You are welcome to join the United Farm Federation of America. Help us accomplish things.

Dues are only \$10. We are growing every day. Grow with us. Join today.

**DUES MAY BE PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
WITH PRODUCE OR POST-DATED
CHECKS.**

UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

FOX HUNTING IN BRITAIN COSTLY

Wealthy British Spend
\$50,000,000 Yearly
For Sport

LONDON—Between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 is spent on fox hunting in Britain every year, according to the British Field-Sports Society.

This figure includes the maintenance of homes in the country and many other expenses incidental to hunting.

For hunting alone the cost is estimated at \$22,750,000, an extremely large proportion of which goes to the country over which the hunt is conducted.

For instance, agriculture takes a toll of about \$8,750,000 for fodder and other supplies; the shoeing smith and the saddler draw \$2,000,000; veterinary surgeons \$425,000; wages absorb \$9,890,000; clothing \$590,000; other hunt expenses \$250,000, while \$100,000 goes to the revenue for licenses.

Grooms and hunt servants alone number over 20,000, whose wages are circulated in the villages.

Nothing is here taken into account of the cost of the maintenance of the supply of 40,000 hunters, or kennel costs to maintain a pack of hounds in the necessary state of efficiency.

Some idea of the huge proportions of the industry of fox hunting, which closes here this month to re-open next November, can be gained from the fact that there are 200 packs of foxhounds in England, Scotland and Wales, which keep no fewer than 6,800 couples of hounds.

The average cost of keeping a foxhound is about \$75. of a hunter \$420, and of a broodmare, of which about 5,000 are required to maintain the supply of hunters, \$150.

Branches of U. S. Firms In Germany

LEIPZIG, Germany—Fifteen hundred American firms at present maintain branches in Germany and seventy-nine American factories are engaged in turning out marketable products from American raw and half-finished material, according to a recent survey. A large proportion of the trade with Germany is carried on through the Leipzig Fair.

COMPULSORY SOLDIERING

After 1815 Prussia made permanent the system of a compulsory short military service. Every young man at twenty years of age became a soldier for three years and was then dismissed with liability to be recalled in case of war at any time until the age of thirty-six years. The system afterward was copied by almost all European states except Great Britain.

Many of our ne'er do wells are very anxious for work, until someone offers them a job.

The Four Horsemen of U. S.

(Continued from page ten)

name that the dryest states in the Union—the hidebound Democratic states of Dixie—kicked over a tradition of more than sixty years' standing to show their faith that Mr. Hoover would change it all and enforce the prohibition laws.

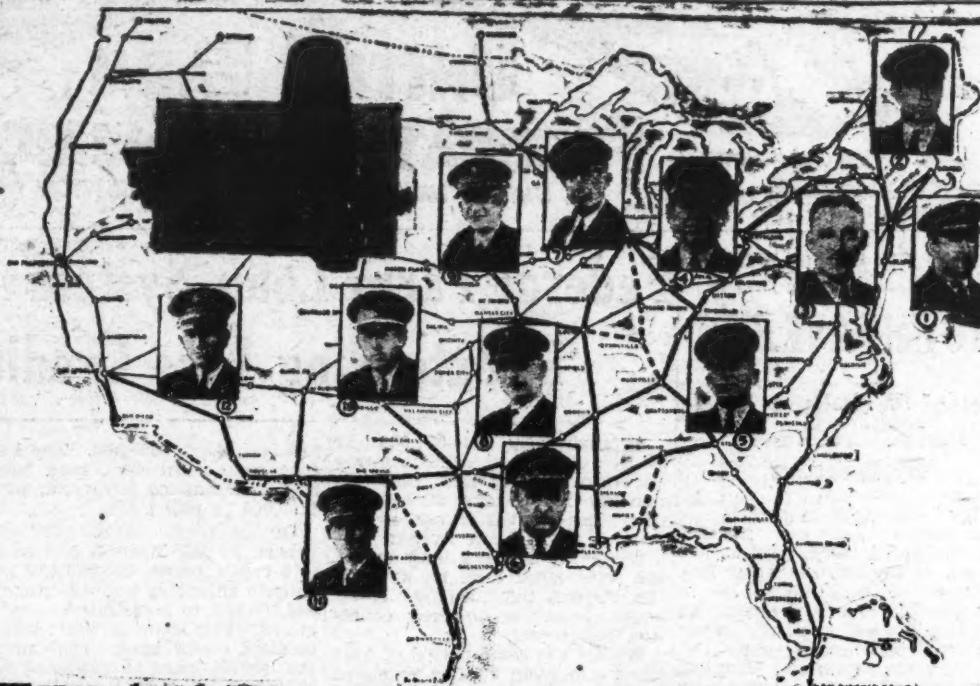
The sum total of Mr. Hoover's contribution laws was a much publicized statement that prohibition is a "noble experiment." This statement was eagerly pounced upon by the professional drys and their more weak-minded followers and has apparently been accepted in lieu of any attempt at enforcement.

At least we never hear any such organizations as the Anti-Saloon League, the Methodist Board of Temperance, the W. C. T. U., or any other dry group petitioning Mr. Hoover to make good the pre-election promises of his subordinates in the 1928 campaign.

Mr. Hoover seems to have lost sight entirely of the fact that the United States has such a thing as a National Prohibition Act. In the face of the most ghastly disregard and disrespect for the prohibition laws, which has dragged other laws into the slough of disrespect, Mr. Hoover has done nothing and plenty of it.

True, he appointed a commission on law enforcement and observance which spent over \$500,000 and then turned in a comic opera report. This report contained more opinions than there were members of the commission. Each member

Million-Mile Men of American Airways System



THESE twelve veterans of American Airways, Inc., (pictures arranged on map according to part of country over which pilots fly) have an average age of 34 years and have spent an average of 14 years each in flying mail and passengers from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf.

They are: 1—Edwin Weatherdon; 2—O. J. O'Connor; 3—E. E. Bosham; 4—Leland F. Shoenhair; 5—William M. McConnell; 6—Roy L. Mitchell; 7—Walter Hallgren; 8—Bobbie Jewell; 9—E. L. Sloniger; 10—Herb. L. Kindred; 11—Joe Glass; 12—Leland S. Andrews.

ATHEISTS ADOPT FUNERAL SERVICE

Men Who Doubt Word of God Conduct Burial of Freethinker

EL PASO, Tex.—A funeral service for atheists and agnostics has been formulated by members of the Southwestern Rationalist Association, which is opposed to the Christian religion.

The service was used for the first time at the burial of Albert A. Voruz, freethinker, who directed in his will that "no preacher, or any ecclesiastic, of any cult, or religion of any kind whatsoever, shall be allowed to officiate at my funeral, but that the services of an agnostic, or atheist, be secured if available."

Men who doubt the Word of God buried him as requested. There was no religious music, no burning tapers, no prayers, no preachers. Instead, T. A. Hutchins, whitehaired honorary president of the Rationalist Association, read a funeral service.

Anybody can get married, even the unfit and simple minded.

What's In A Name?

Raymond A. Tastor raids speak-easies in Western New York.

Essie Maye Noye is proprietor of the Wide Awake Cafe at Edmond, Okla.

On one day in Omaha Mrs. W. J. BROADFOOT had an X-ray made of her foot. Mrs. Zipha Helphand one made of her hand and James Forehead had one made of his forehead.

Police Lieutenant S. W. Lemmon of Miami, Fla., arrested a man for trucking a load of stolen melons.

Names on the roll call of a Chinese school: Little Butterfly, Big Rain, Like the Spring, Jewel, Bright, Beautiful Leaf, Fragrant Sea, Big Ox Eyes and Taste of Tulips.

Miss Ireland of Windham, Mont., was born in Scotland.

Dr. A. Kidder is chairman of the Division of Historical Research and Dr. F. Bunker is editor of the Division of Publications, of the Carnegie Institution.

At DuBois, Pa., the chief of police is Russell Love while his assistant is Albert Peace.

Three full Moons were jailed at Atlanta for being too full of moonshine all in the same night.

C. H. Trout lives in Lake Wales, Fla.

FEW TOURISTS TO EUROPE IN 1931

Less Than Half Million Leave U. S. Ports During Year

PARIS—French statistics on tourism were published by the National Tourism Office of the Ministry of Public Works recently to show that there were but 300,000 Americans among the tourists to France in 1931.

The 1931 influx was 80,000 smaller than the 1930 American tourist expeditionary force. Other official figures compiled by the North Atlantic Steamship lines show that less than half a million travelers of all nationalities quit American ports for north Europe ports last year.

British tourist statistics show the same proportion of decreased vacation travel. During 1930, there were 454,752 foreign travelers landed in British ports, but in 1931 the number decreased to 376,206. Included in the decrease was a reduction of 49,564 in North American tourists.

Put fear into a child and make a sneak out of him.

CHURCH OF GOD LINE HAS HOPES

Boatless Steamship Line May Go To Sea In Big Steamer

LOS ANGELES—The Church of God Line, only California steamship line without a ship, has a new hope of getting a steamer.

At present the "line" doesn't even possess a lifeboat. This, however, is a minor matter in the eleven years of adversity that have dogged the efforts of the Rev. James E. Lewis, self-tyled Moses of his Negro brethren, minister of the gospel, shipbuilder and persistent promoter.

Lewis is hopeful of buying a 4,000-ton steamer now laid up at Vancouver, B. C., for his steamerless steamship line. He would use this liner as the nucleus of a fleet to carry Negroes in America back to Africa.

The terminus of the Church of God Line would be Liberia, Afro-American republic on the west coast. On the return trips to America the boats would bring to Los Angeles cargoes of mahogany, lignum vitae, palm oil and other tropical products.

This "back to Africa" movement began its series of advertisements eleven years ago. In 1921 the Negro pastor finished construction of his grotesque Ark of the Living God, a craft of peculiar contours. Lewis built it on Terminal Island tideflats from odd pieces of wood collected during three years' watchfulness.

The craft disdained salt water and refused to budge. In desperation three tugs were employed. They finally coaxed it into the sea.

Several sailing dates were announced, but only well wishers appeared. None materialized. Finally the boat was beached and burned as a public nuisance.

Former Saloon To Be Justice Court

CAMPTONVILLE, Cal.—Prohibition has scored a local victory. A building constructed here to house the town's "main" saloon has been remodeled to serve as a justice court.

FAMOUS GUIANA FALL
The Kaletour fall is a famous waterfall in British Guiana, on the Potaro river. Its total height is over 800 feet, and the sheer descent of the water is 741 feet; the width of the hard rock over which it plunges is 370 feet. The water has worn a cavern in the softer underlying layers, and against the dark background thus formed the whiteness of the spray is contrasted with magical effects.

BIBLE 270 YEARS OLD
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Rev. John Hagen, retired minister, owns a Bible 270 years old. The Bible, dated 1661, is the second edition of Martin Luther's original translation.

had an opinion of his own on prohibition and some of them combined to produce hybrid and tribrid reports. The result has been nothing with a capital "n."

Mr. Hoover faced an almost impossible task to enforce the prohibition laws, so effectively had the three Horsemen who preceded him done their work of wrecking what its sponsors called "the greatest moral reform of the world's history" and what its opponents called "the most sumptuary law of the century."

Mr. Hoover, as President of the United States, should do something. He is faced with an impossible state of affairs, with a state of affairs that is undermining the morals of the country, causing law-abiding citizens to be shot down in cold blood, costing Federal taxpayers enough to pay off the national debt—and is getting worse all the time.

If Mr. Hoover would show some of the ability which he showed as Secretary of Commerce he would take the bull by the horns and unmask any hypocritical lobby which is or has been bulldozing the executive branch of the government into believing that changing the present impossible order of things would mean his immediate impeachment or his ultimate defeat.

Action will not bring about Mr. Hoover's defeat in 1932 but inaction will have a whole lot to do with it. It is no use for Mr. Hoover to kid himself or to let his army of bootlickers kid him. The political situation is bad for him. One master stroke of executive genius might change the whole complexion of things—certainly it couldn't hurt things.

It appears to this writer impossible to repeal the 18th amendment during this generation because it only requires thirteen states to veto an amendment. It is

not necessary to repeal the 18th amendment to get rid of the present revolting condition of affairs.

Congress, by a majority vote and the President's signature, has the power to alter the Volstead Act. It can either set a higher alcoholic content in defining "intoxicating beverages" and thus permit the milder forms of alcoholic stimulants to be manufactured, sold and transported, or it can pass a state's rights act and permit the various states to regulate liquor traffic within their borders with the government guarding the border lines into dry states.

A state which cannot take care of its own moonshiners and bootleggers doesn't deserve to have prohibition and shouldn't call on the Federal government to enforce their own police laws.

The President's duty seems to determine how the people of the United States feel about the matter—not to spend \$500,000 finding out the personal opinions of nine over-educated intellectual gentlemen of varying degrees of intelligence on public questions, albeit a sincere desire to do the best thing for their country.

Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, founders of both major parties, advocated a majority rule in affairs of state. What better principle for a Democratic government has ever been devised?

A referendum would provide just the thing that Jefferson and Lincoln thought of when they expounded their principles which have lived through many decades and are stronger today than in the crude days of our country's early history when they were given to posterity.

A referendum by the people of the United States could and should be based on three questions:

1. A five year trial of 100 per cent

enforcement, in which Congress would appropriate any sum needed, not less than \$100,000,000 nor more than \$2,000,000 a year.

2. Modification of the Volstead Act to permit light wines and beer.

3. The States Rights plan of Thomas Jefferson, whereby each state would determine the kind of liquor laws it wanted within its borders and with the Federal government keeping liquor out of dry states, with drastic penalties for violators.

If there are any more workable plans, PLAIN TALK would be glad to give them the fullest publicity.

Fortified with a referendum from the people Congress would have little difficulty making up its collective mind what to do about it and in doing it quickly and wisely and well.

If we have \$500,000 to spend for comic opera reports of what originally was intended as a fact finding commission, we surely could find \$500,000 tucked away in the treasury somewhere for a referendum on the most prolific and dangerous public question this country has had since the days of slavery agitation.

No sincere "dry" would object to a referendum. Neither would any sincere "wet." When you hear anyone object to a referendum that person not only is democratic but most likely is a hypocrite as well. He declares with his tongue that the country is either "dry" or "wet" (according to his own dogma) and then shows he doesn't believe what he says when he is afraid to have his opinion put to the acid test.

America is ripe for a referendum. We cannot say that prohibition has failed because prohibition has never been tried. It should either be tried or the experiment abandoned. There is no use delaying.

"Gentleman Jim" Writes of His Fight With Father Time

By JAMES J. CORBETT

Though I am sixty-four, it is a fact that I do not look within twenty-five years of my age. Some friends, wishing to flatter me, say that I look like a man of thirty, but if they would tell me I look no older than a man of forty or forty-five, I would know they were sincere.

In my day, to be heavy weight champion boxer of the world required more in endurance and strength than now, and if I had not had those qualities I could not have reached the top nor stayed there. I can remember how I used to dread the coming of age, and I decided that to live without that feeling of physical vigor I would as soon be dead.

Many men and women are interested in my health regime, and if what I have discovered will help anyone to more health, he is welcome to everything that I know.

Diet the Keystone to Health

I have always considered proper eating the keystone to health. My study of diet began more than fifty years ago, and one of the first things I discovered was the folly of over-eating. Just before my famous contest with John L. Sullivan, in 1892, a newspaper reporter predicted my speedy downfall, because had seen me making a meal of ice cream. While I was thus engaged I have no doubt that John L. Sullivan was devouring his favorite roast beef fare! He was a great eater, but for all my fancy diet, as they called it then, I overcame his brawn.

When in training, fruits and vegetables composed my diet, and meat only because it was the thing to eat—or so I thought. A ridiculous idea! I followed this raised diet until I was forty-nine years old. Since then red meats have been banished from my table. I have very little meat of any kind, a little fish or chicken now and then, but that is all.

Long ago I concluded that apart from eating too much the average person eats too often. I eat but two meals a day—breakfast, and in the evening, dinner. Breakfast with me is light, consisting of a dish of oatmeal, some whole wheat toast, a cup of hot water poured into a quarter of a cup of coffee, and some fresh fruit. My evening meal is slightly heavier. It includes several vegetables, cooked and raw, and a salad. My drink for this meal is milk—one glass. Once a week, perhaps, I have a little fish or chicken. I have never cared for sweets, so dessert is usually fruit.

While I consider that diet is the most important factor in keeping health and youth, there are other factors besides which are important. One of these is exercise.

A Simple Half-Dozen

My system consists of half-a-dozen extremely simple movements. The first is a bending exercise. Hands on hips; bend forward from the hips. Try to touch the floor with the fingertips. You cannot do it at first—that is a sign you need the exercise—so just keep it up and do not become discouraged. When you raise the body put the hands on the hips again and bend backwards as far as you can. Repeat only a few times at the beginning—say, six to twelve—gradually increasing the number every day. I do a hundred bends night and morning.

This is the most useful exercise I know, for it keeps the muscles young around the waist, which is a little-used—but most important—part of the body.

The second exercise is a side-bending one. Hands on hips again. Now bend as far as you can to the right; straighten up; bend now as far as you can to the left; straighten again. That completes one cycle of the movement. Repeat until tired. Do this movement rapidly—slow, stiff movements are no good.

Now, with your hands still on the hips, twist the body as far as you can to one side, then as far as you can to the other. Do this rapidly also, and as many times as you can without becoming stiff afterwards. Then increase the number as these unworked muscles gain pliancy.

The next is an exercise for the upper legs, which in the average man are sadly neglected. It consists of a simple squat until the heels touch the buttocks. Hands on hips in the beginning. With both feet on the floor, lower the body to a squatting position. Rise,

squat, rise. That is all there is to it, but it should be done slowly.

But at first you may not be able to do it without support. Then exercise near a table or a chair and hold that while you are going through the exercises, pulling with the arms to give you extra strength, and soon you will be independent of aid from the arms. Four to six squats, increasing to a dozen or twenty, are sufficient for this exercise.

For the upper body do this exercise. Clench the hands and tense muscles of the arms, shoulders and chest. Now raise your arms sideways until they are even with the shoulders, and cross them in front of the chest, keeping the muscles tense all the time. Alternate, first with the left arm above the right, and then with the right above the left. Go through the first movement twelve times to start.

Of course, you must also walk. Nearly everyone should walk more than he does. I myself walk from two to five miles every day. Now there are only two more factors of health which I want to mention.

The first of these is sleep. Get eight hours of sleep—nine if you possibly can—but never less than eight. It is only when you are asleep that you build up the nerve energy which you use during the day. Every act of yours uses nerve energy, which must be replenished if you are to keep in good condition. Only by sleep does this replenishment come.

Therefore, for the man who covets both health and youth, sleep must be placed alongside diet and exercise in importance.

You will never find a querulous, dissatisfied person who is really in good health. You will seldom find a really contented person who is not in good health. Contentment seems to be one of the first essentials to health. It is easily acquired. I have found that out. When I was younger I used to fret and fuss if things did not suit me. As I grew older I developed a philosophy of outlook and some of the serenity which you will find in many old people come to me. It has helped me wonderfully.—Health Culture.

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON GOOD HEALTH

Success is usually related to health, as one must see when he observes the achievements of the world's outstanding men and women. It does not simply happen that these individuals put across most noteworthy things and hold the spot light indefinitely by their feats in various fields of endeavor. It did not just happen that a man of Lindbergh's type accomplished his feat which has stood unequalled for so long.

Rarely does anyone place himself in the forefront of humanity without being worth above the average, nor does one often hold his place in the front without possessing and retaining a vigorous state of health.

This rule applies generally whether in athletics or in the professions and other vocations.

Galli Curci, Bernard Shaw, Brisbane, Eddie Cantor, Fred Stone, Dempsey, Babe Ruth, and America's outstanding athletes such as Norton, are all examples of leaders who value health as the handmaiden of a successful career.

FOR THOSE POUCHES

Pads of cotton dipped in ice cold witch hazel, placed over the eyes at night, will discourage pouches of loose tissues that form beneath them. In the morning bathe with cold water.

Eyes examined scientifically
Glasses Fitted Properly

C. L. Hartman

Optometrist
Office—Ewing Jewelry Store
122 East 2nd St.



SLEEP

By R. Kendrick Smith, M.D., D.O.

You starve to death if you don't have food. You become weak and anemic if you don't have enough or the right kinds of food. But don't let that give you the idea that food is everything, or even that it is the most important thing, because it isn't. Quite a number of things are more important. One of them is sleep.

We can go without food longer than we can go without sleep. And it is true, too, that more people suffer from the evil effects of too little sleep than from not enough nourishing food.

Quality and Regularity

The kind of sleep we have—its quality—enters largely into our consideration. When you ask your doctor how many hours you should sleep you are not asking the whole question; for he will tell you that it isn't just the number of hours, but how well you sleep during those hours, and whether or not your environment is conducive to the most beneficial sleep.

Where do you spend the most of your time? Careful now! I have no wish to pry into your private affairs, but have you ever thought of it enough to realize that you are spending one-third of your life in bed? If not, you should. Surely the place where you spend so much time ought to be a pretty good place—but is it?

Immortal tradition has decreed that the best room in the house, the largest room in the apartment, should be the least important one. Back in the gay nineties it used to be the parlor; now we call it the living room.

The bedroom is often the smallest room in the house. From a health standpoint, the room in which we sleep is the most important. The bedroom is your "recovery room" where you get over the consequences of the wear and tear of the day; and it should have the most windows and so placed that they will give the best ventilation.

We shouldn't sleep in a room at all. Most of us haven't a room good enough to sleep in. Most of the year we should sleep outdoors

and breathe the pure, cool, clean, moving air. Surely this is true of mid-summer when outdoors the nights are fairly cool and inside our houses the heat of the day still clings so persistently.

Rise With Sun In Summer

Outdoor sleeping, of course, must be arranged to protect the sleeper from insects, and as much as possible from noise and light. We cannot easily overcome the disadvantage of the early rising sun, or the milkman, or neighbor's dog, alas. However, the screened porch is great for outdoor sleeping in all but very cold weather. Most of us, though, will continue to sleep indoors summer and winter, so let's see what is the next best thing.

The next best thing is a large room. Better, a corner room with cross draft from windows on two sides. Still better, a room which gives a complete cross draft from doors and windows advantageously placed.

And if our bedroom is just a little one-window room and we can't do anything else about it, we can resort to the electric fan. Plenty of people will tell you that the fan is dangerous and all that, but you don't have to point it at yourself or your little bed. Just aim it at the ceiling or side wall. Place it on the window sill and it will manufacture gentle breezes from the stillest outside air. As for the sing-song humming, some would call it noise, it will waft you off to sleep like a lullaby. Its monotonous drone acts as an hypnotic. If it is just noise to you, get a noiseless fan. They are more expensive but they are worth it. If you have one and it is noisy, put plenty of felt under it.

The average healthy adult should sleep eight or nine hours. Women require more sleep than men, and children more than adults.

Sleep and activity alternate rhythmically. Insomnia is abnormal. There is always a cause for it. It may be a different cause in every case. The remedy is the removal of the cause.

Insomnia—Some Causes
Worrying about it and trying to go to sleep is about the worst lit-

JOIN OUR CHEMIST

Jackie Coogan recently edged into a big drug store in Hollywood and asked:

"Could you fix a dose of castor oil so the oil won't taste?"

"Certainly," said the chemist. "Won't you have a glass of ice cream soda while you're waiting."

Jackie thought it was a splendid idea and drank the soda with relish.

"Anything else?" asked the chemist with a smile.

"No," said Jackie, "nothing but the oil."

"But you just drank it," grimed the chemist.

"Gee whizz!" exclaimed Jackie. "I wanted it for dad."

tie aggravator of all. Instead, try staying awake. Try being content to lie in bed and rest your body. If you do this well, you will go peacefully off to sleep. See that your room is dark. Your sleep will be deeper.

We reduce the light and sound-sensations for restful and easy sleep. But the brain is excited in other ways. It is excited by the blood flow; and the blood is stimulated by many things. It is stimulated by tea, coffee, liquor, tobacco, emotion, anxiety, toxins from indigestion or disease, overeating, incomplete elimination, lack of exercise. For most persons troubled with insomnia it is desirable that they decrease the quantity and stimulating character of their evening meal and eat more heartily at noon. On the other hand, there are people who digest their food too rapidly and who suffer from hunger pains or similar sensations when they go to bed hungry. They should take a glass of warm milk and a cracker or some similar light food before retiring.

Going to bed with cold feet will never do. Nobody should go to bed with cold feet. Cold feet mean a warm head. You want to reverse the situation and warm the feet to reduce the amount of blood in the brain. This is easily done with a warm foot bath, a hot water bottle, or an electric pad.

If the bedroom is the most important room in the house, then the bed is the most important piece of furniture.

It is a mistake to sleep on a bed that is too narrow. Allow your self room to roll. —Osteopathic Magazine.

Hemorrhoids Varicose Veins Leg Ulcers

Cured without the knife,
by injection method.

Why suffer from operations for Hemorrhoids, and numerous ailments—we treat without operations. Our methods are by slight injections. We treat free in cases of re-currence. Come any time. Examinations free. No home treatments. Fees range from \$50 to \$150 depending on severity of case. Same for varicose veins and leg ulcers.

We also treat Gall Bladder, Stomach, Appendicitis and similar cases without operations. Our success in treating Cancer, without operations, radium or X-ray, we believe is unequalled.

We treat various ailments and do not use Operations, X-ray or radium.

BAKER HOSPITAL

Iowa

Muscatine,

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Stimson Working To Check Jap and Soviet War Menace

Situation Menacing To World Order, Is Feeling

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Stimson, now in Geneva, reported to the State Department that European diplomats are keenly interested in the Far Eastern situation. His report, while giving no details, reveals that Stimson has started to work on one of the main objectives of his European trip—to clarify the diplomatic atmosphere with regard to the Far East.

The secretary was represented as extremely anxious to know what might be expected of Europe if Japan's ambitions in China were carried further.

Both the State and War departments meantime are concentrating attention on the tension between Japan and Russia. The general feeling in official circles is that conflict between the two is not imminent, but that the situation is menacing to world order.

100,000 Soldiers on Border

According to the best information here, Russia now has between 80,000 and 100,000 troops on the Manchurian-Siberian border. There are rumors in diplomatic circles that Russia also has an enormous reservoir of soldiery in outer Mongolia, adjacent to Manchuria, but these have not been verified.

The Japanese have concentrated in Manchuria between 25,000 and 50,000 troops. The exact number is not known, because the Japanese announce their movement by brigades, and a bigrade may vary between 10,000 and 20,000 men.

Official sources do not believe that the number of Japanese troops now in Manchuria signifies a move against Russia, but only a campaign against Chinese enemies of the Japanese-sponsored Manchoukuo government. In the event of trouble with Russia, these sources believe, there would be a much larger Japanese troop movement into Manchuria.

Two Possibilities

Competent American observers see two possibilities of a Russo-Japanese war:

1. That Japan, resentful over the long-standing fisheries dispute with Russia and alarmed by the growth of Soviet power in the Far East, may provoke conflict wilfully to gain control of the maritime provinces. These observers do not charge that Japan harbors that ambition. They merely list it as a possibility.

2. That Chinese insurgents, such as Gen. Ma Chan-Shan, or "white" Russians in Manchuria, may provoke an "incident." For instance, Gen. Ma is now reported to be on the Manchurian-Siberian border, near Blagovestcheansk.

Theoretically, he might advance south, engage Japanese units and tempt them to push his forces across the Soviet border, thus risking a conflict between Japanese and Soviet forces.

BRIEFLY TOLD

There isn't any such thing as being your own boss in this world unless you are a tramp, and then there's the constable.

SPURIOUS BILLS IN CIRCULATION

Three Different Issues of Counterfeit \$10 Bills Sought

Three kinds of counterfeit \$10 Federal reserve notes are being circulated, according to a statement issued April 28 by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. The statement follows in full text:

Ten-dollar Federal reserve note: On the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.; series 1928 B; check letter "A"; face plate No. 19; back plate number indistinct; H. T. Tate, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Hamilton.

This is a deceptive counterfeit printed on one sheet of bond paper from photo-etched plates of good workmanship, the back of the note being especially dangerous. The face, however, is printed heavily in black throughout. In the portraiture, Hamilton's face has a drawn expression, the eyebrows being severely shaded and the lines forming the mouth and nose accentuating the detail of these features. The parallel cross-hatch lines in the portrait background are barely visible due to heavy printing. The seal and numbering are executed in dull green. This counterfeit has been purposely discolored to create the appearance of age.

Ten-dollar Federal reserve note: On the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; series 1928 B; check letter "G"; face plate No. 6; back plate number indistinct; H. T. Tate, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Hamilton.

The two counterfeits on the Cleveland bank are of the same workmanship as the note on the Philadelphia bank and each reveals the same characteristics. The back plate numbers, indistinct, have been applied in a separate printing operation and are not a part of the back plate. These counterfeits will deceive the unwary.

COUNTRY'S FIRST PAPER MILL

The early printers of colonial America imported their paper from Europe, chiefly from the continent. The first paper mill was built in 1690 at Germantown, Pa., resulting from the combination of needs of the Philadelphia printer, William Bradford, and the arrival of an ambitious German papermaker, William Rittenhouse.

Sunday-Mother's Day She'll Appreciate A Rest--

Every day, 365 days in the year she prepares our dinners. Give her a rest on HER DAY—Mother's Day. She'll enjoy the atmosphere and delicious food at the Tivoli.

SUNDAY DINNERS

for those who want a full three-course dinner or a delightful lunch... all at an economical price.

25c-35c-45c-65c

The Tivoli Dining Room

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Leu, Props. 207 E. 2nd St.

Follows Dad



(Acme Photo.)

Theodore Edison, son of the late inventor, who has followed in his father's footsteps and been granted exclusive rights to a device for the elimination of vibration from machinery.

GOOD IN SILENCE

It doesn't pay to hold disrespect for others, no matter how they may impress you. To dispute endlessly with other people is a mild way of showing contempt for their opinions. The resentment which this course engenders is not to be incurred lightly, nor without good and sufficient reason. It is better to keep one's mouth shut. But who can do it?

—Exchange.

Republicanism Is Driving U. S. Toward Dictatorship

"GOLD DUST" TOO DEEP FOR DIVERS

Rich Deposits of Value Lie 600 Feet Below Surface of Sea

Deposited 600 feet below the surface of the sea beyond the reach of dredges or divers, 18 miles southwest of Juneau, Alaska, is a deposit of gold dust believed of considerable value.

At a depth of 600 feet the gold dust seems to be safe from recovery. Divers can not operate much below 300 feet, and dredging is limited to 30 or 40 feet.

"Gold dust" is the marking on charts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at this point, in Stephan Passage, an inland arm of the sea. The submarine mine was prospected with leaden weight and sounding line.

The gold was found first when the original soundings were taken in the channel in 1880. Gravel brought up from the bottom contained many tiny sparkling grains of the precious metal.

The gold is believed to have been washed into the sea by streams from the surrounding hills, many of which contain considerable gold. Gold was mined at Juneau, nearby, long before the Klondike rush, and the city continues as an important gold mining center.

"The South is being industrialized. They are changing their political views as a result. They have swung over to the Republican viewpoint without realizing it."

"Whenever the proud Southern gentlemen openly admit this fact,

I think the United States will be ready to accept the inevitable and submit to a dictatorship."

"Myths of Politics" Exploded By "Dean of Muckrakers"

LOS ANGELES—Lincoln Steffens has slipped out of retirement long enough to explode "a few of the remaining political myths of this country."

The "dean of muckrakers," speaking before the Liberal Forum here, left political leaders of this vicinity pondering over his declaration that "all Americans are Republicans, even though many Democrats haven't yet realized it."

Most veteran political bosses of the United States got cold chills at the mention of Steffens' name. He spent most of the active years of his journalistic career exposing graft in corrupt political machines. Los Angeles, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati and many other cities have had the machinery of their municipal politics aired in critical fashion by Steffens.

Explaining his contention that the Democratic party has lost its individuality, he said: "Economic conditions have united the views of both parties on practically every point. The principal object of each party is to obtain the support of Wall Street.

"The South is being industrialized. They are changing their political views as a result. They have swung over to the Republican viewpoint without realizing it."

"Whenever the proud Southern gentlemen openly admit this fact, I think the United States will be ready to accept the inevitable and submit to a dictatorship."

No one can hurt you quite as much as your own self."



JEHOVAH GOD'S KINGDOM IS THE

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There must be some reasonable explanation of the perplexing conditions that afflict the entire human race at this time ! The people are asking: "WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN ? WHAT IS THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE ?"

No longer are they content to let pass the statements of those who set themselves up as authorities whether these be political, financial, scientific or religious leaders. Honest, thinking people are weary of the contradictions of these men. They know and fully realize there is no relief coming from them and the honest, thinking people are anxious to KNOW THE TRUTH !

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**WHAT HAS HAPPENED**

Unable to book any fights for her husband, Cooky, because she is a woman, Honey Bradford arranges to have him appear at a charity fight. There he meets Kay Wilson debutante, who helps Cooky to success. The lad gets a swell head and feels that he must mingle with society. As his earning power increases, so his habits and surroundings become more expensive. On the evening of his birthday Honey plans a surprise party for Cooky and leaves the arena early. Cooky is somewhat disappointed to learn that she has already left.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

At that instant Kay Mitchell and several friends in evening clothes entered.

"Honey's gone home," Cooky explained. "That puts a crimp in everything."

"Why don't you come alone?" Kay inquired. "I'll be terribly disappointed if you don't. This party is being given in your honor, you know."

Cooky was very much impressed. "Yeah? Gee! Well, maybe I will, at that."

Catfish was petrified. He saw Honey's plans shattered. "Oh, no, no, no, Cooky! You mustn't go!"

"Why not?" Honey—eh—it's better you should go home."

"I can't leave these folks flat. They're throwing this party in my honor. Come on, Miss Mit-

Cooky was dancing with Kay. "This is sure some layout!" he exclaimed. "Ought to be fun living in a place like this. Say how much dough did it take to outfit this place?"

"I don't know. Father paid for it. How do you like the music?" "It's all right. But with me, music goes in one foot and out the other."

"Don't be silly. You dance divinely."

It was three o'clock in the morning when Cooky returned home. Honey was asleep on a divan. The moonlight streamed in the room. The lad entered quietly, tiptoeing across the room and removing his coat and vest enroute. He threw them over a chair and then removed his tie and shirt. Honey, who since his entrance had pretended to slumber, could hold out no longer. She opened her eyes as though just awakening.

"Oh, is that you darling?"

"Yeah. Gee, I'm sorry I woke you up!"

"That's all right. I've been sleeping for hours."

"You weren't sore about my going, were you?"

"Sore? No! Why should I be sore?"

"I don't know. I thought maybe—What'd you do?"

"Nothing much. I was tired—I didn't want to do anything. I came right home and went to bed. Didja have a good time?"

"Swell! You shoulda seen the place, Hon. That's the kind of apartment we're gonna get. Right on Park Avenue."

"Why not?" Honey—eh—it's better you should go home."

"I can't leave these folks flat. They're throwing this party in my honor. Come on, Miss Mit-

chell."

He turned back to Catfish. "Tell Honey I'll see her later."

Steps were heard on the stairs.

Honey had the table spread with everything Cooky liked to eat. "Sssh!" She warned. "I want everybody to hide when you hear the buzzer. I'll go to the door and open it—and then we'll all blow the horns and yell 'Surprise!'"

The buzzer sounded. There was a dead silence. Honey opened the door. There stood Catfish alone.

"Where's Cooky?"

"He's not coming. He went to a party with Miss Mitchell."

Honey was keenly disappointed,

bitterly jealous and hurt to the quick. She stood transfixed and bit her lip to keep from crying.

Honey choked back her tears, wheeled around and faced her friends.

"Well, it looks like we're going to have a party without the guest of honor. No use letting it spoil our fun. Come on, everybody! The night's young yet! Let's get started! What're you all standing around for?" She lost control of herself, stifled a sob, turned and quickly ran out of the room. The guests remained sympathetically silent for a moment after her disappearance. Then they gathered up their wraps and left the house.

Meanwhile, at the home of Kay

Mitchell a very different scene

was being enacted. It sparkled with gaiety. A five-piece orchestra furnished music and vivacious conversation filled the room.

Cooky was dancing with Kay.

(Posed by Thelma Todd and Ben Lyon.)

"Park Avenue! We can't afford a place like that, Cooky."

By this time Cooky had donned his pajamas and bathrobe. "Why not? Ain't we makin' plenty? It's time we started mixin' with the right kinda people. The way I got it figured out is, it's silly to save your money and miss everything while you're young. Why not have a good time?"

"But how about the hamburger stands? I thought we were sayin' up for that."

"Oh, I gave up that idea a long time ago."

He crawled into bed beside his wife. "What'sa matter, Honey, you're crying—"

So Cooky and Honey stepped out. Bills piled up as they tried to keep pace with Park Avenue.

"I want to talk to you, Cooky," Honey declared.

"What about?"

"A lot of things. The way we're spending money and everything."

"You're not gonna start crabbin' about that again, are you?"

"And the way you've been fightin' lately."

"What's the matter with the way I've been fightin'? I been winnin', haven't I?"

"Sure you've been winning. But it won't last long."

"What's back of that crack?"

Honey was forceful. "Plenty!"

Then she softened. "Oh, listen, Cooky—we worked hard to get where we are. Let's not throw it away."

He was irritable. "I ain't throwin' anything away."

TO BE CONTINUED

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS

MIDWEST FREE PRESS**Page Fifteen**

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Realizing that the lad's attitude was wrong, Honey flared up. "Yes, you are! One of these days somebody's gonna get wise to you and you'll fold up like an accordian."

"Get wise to what?"

"To the way you're protecting that pretty face of yours. Look at the way you fought Kid Morgan last week. Your guard was up to your face all the time."

"Whatda you expect me to do? Leave my face wide open? You don't think I want to come outta this racket with a cauliflower ear and everything!"

Honey tried to reason with him. "But you're leaving your body wide open and, take it from me, you can't stand any punishment to your body right now. You're soft as mush—thanks to Miss Mitchell and her French cooking!"

At that instant the butler announced Dan Wilson.

"What does he want?" Honey asked.

Cooky tried to toss the matter off. "Wants to talk to me about a fight with Scrappy Martin."

Honey could scarcely believe her ears. "Scrappy Martin? Why, he's a third rater. Cooky. Scrappy Martin's nothing but a set-up for you."

Cooky knew the fireworks were coming. He tried to put up a brave front.

"What about it?"

"You must be crazy! You can't afford to fight boys like that. The newspapers' ll laugh at you."

"Now listen, Hon. We gotta have the money. The way bills are pilin' up—"

She interrupted him. "Yes, I know. That's why I've been beggin' you to move outta here, Cooky. We don't need a chauffeur—and a butler and a fancy layout like this. Please, Cooky—"

Dan Wilson's entrance cut off her speech.

"Hello, there," Dan greeted them.

"Hello, Dan. Come on in. You've met the wife, haven't you?"

"Oh, sure. Hello."

Honey didn't answer him. She turned away.

"Well, I got everything set. Papers all ready to sign. There's ten thousand dollars in it for you. Not bad, huh?"

"Sounds okay," Cooky beamed.

"And after that, I got two more boys lined up for the same dough."

Honey broke in sarcastically. "A couple of easy ones, I suppose?"

Dan smiled wisely. "Well, I don't think Cooky'll lose any sleep over them."

"No, I guess not. And the next one you'll be picking for him'll be a one armed midget!"

Wilson was surprised at this attack, while Cooky wished she'd keep her mouth closed.

TO BE CONTINUED

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NEW YORK'S CATHEDRAL

Writing of St. Patrick's cathedral in New York city, the late Esther Singleton said: "The building admirably and quite frankly perpetuates the decorated and geometric style of Gothic architecture which prevailed in Europe from 1275 to 1400. The cost of the building was \$4,000,000. The ceremony of dedication took place May 25, 1879, some what less than 21 years after the laying of the corner stone."

NO PERMANENT STOP

Little Bobby was getting his first instruction in punctuation in school, also considerable instruction in when and when not to speak. At dinner one evening he listened for some time to his parents engrossed in conversation and then interrupted. Mother scolded, but Bobby replied, "Well, I waited and waited for you to come to a period, but you only came to commas."

Another trouble with this country is not enough money and too much alimony.

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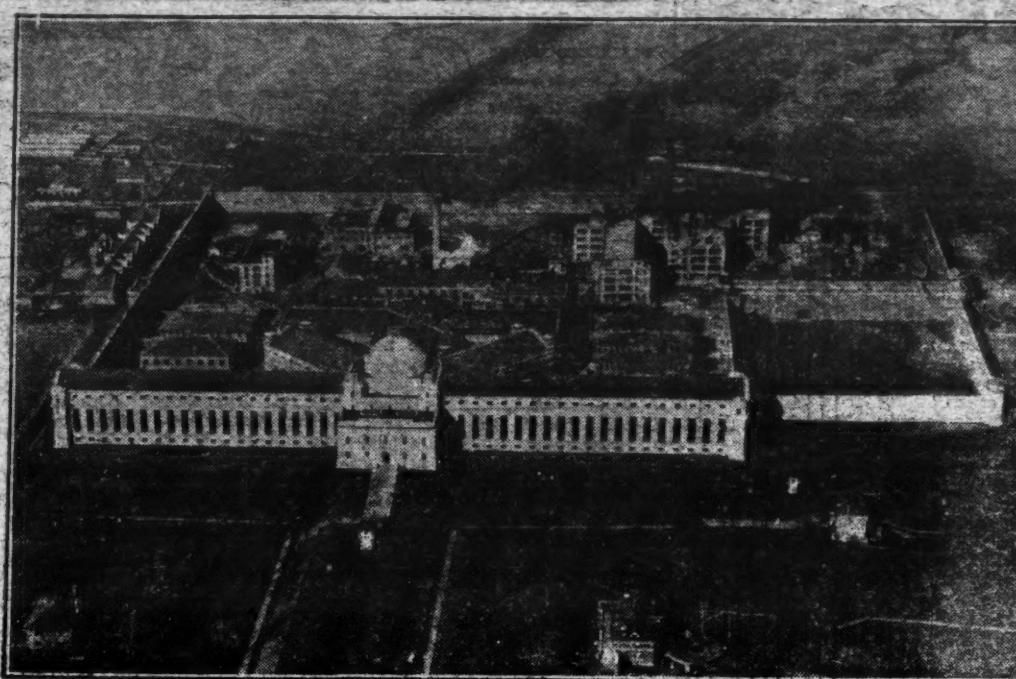
968 E. 2nd Street

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS

Under Scrutiny

(Acme Photo)

The past record of Edward W. Clarke, former imperial kludge of the Ku Klux Klan and now the big time organizer of Enskay, Inc., a "fraternal organization" for the betterment of everything, is being followed by the Better Business Bureau of Chicago. It is the belief of the business bureau that Clarke's past record will throw much light on his present activity.

Where Al Capone Is Expected To Begin Prison Sentence

(Acme Photo)

Bird's-eye view of the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., in which Al Capone, gang leader, will serve his sentence, following the United States Supreme court's refusal to review his case. Later he may be transferred to another prison, as was his brother, Ralph.

Plea Denied

(Acme Photo)

Al Capone, whose appeal from conviction on the charge of income tax violation was turned down by the United States Supreme court on Monday.

Japanese Officials Injured By Bomb In Shanghai

(Acme Photo.)

Three Japanese military officials who were injured by a bomb thrown on the reviewing stand in Hongkew park, Shanghai, where they were witnessing a parade in celebration of Emperor Hirohito's thirty-first birthday. The injured men are, left to right, front: Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese minister to China, painfully wounded in both legs; Vice Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, wounded in left eye, and Admiral Abo.

Sues For \$250,000

(Acme Photo.)

Helen Kane, singer who became known as the "Boop-Doop Girl," filed suit in New York Supreme court Tuesday asking \$250,000 damages and a permanent injunction to prevent the Paramount Publix corporation, Max Fleischer, cartoonist, and the Fleischer studios from producing and showing the "Betty Boop" animated cartoons.

Limited Plunges From Railroad Tracks On High Embankment And Kills Two

(Acme Photo)

Wreck of the Maple Leaf Limited of the Grand Trunk railroad, showing uncoupled mail car lying on demolished home of Mrs. Albert Bradburn at Ohio and Marietta streets, in South Bend, Ind. Mrs. Bradburn and her three children were injured and the engineer and fireman of the train were killed.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"